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VOL. XCVII. NEW SERIES—NO. 11,975. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1901. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Kentucky and Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; westerly winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; light westerly winds.

THE LATEST.

At a conference held with Gov. Beckham at Owensboro yesterday Adjt. Gen. Murray recommended the withdrawal of the militia from Hopkins county, the object for which the troops were called out having been accomplished. A formal recommendation to this effect will be made, and the militia will depart about Wednesday. The lawless element has transferred its operations to Webster county, where two union miners were wounded in an encounter with nonunion men.

According to the estimates received at the Department of Agriculture, the wheat crop of the world for 1901 is larger than it has been for two years. The estimate of the Hungarian department is 2,671,360,000 bushels. Beerbohm's corn list of London gives it as 2,711,600,000, and the Bulletin Des Halles of Paris as 2,790,310,000 Winchester bushels.

Two of the fugitive Goebel suspects, John Powers and Berry Howard, have been located in Harlan and Bell counties, respectively, but the Commonwealth is advised that their arrest at this time would be useless, as the County Judges would release them, as was done when Powers was arrested in Knox county.

United States District Attorney Vaughan, of Birmingham, Ala., during a recent visit to Washington, told President Roosevelt that he thought the Federal offices should be given to Republicans under a Republican Administration. He objected to the appointment of former Gov. Jones as Judge.

To free himself from blackmailers, George F. Wolfe, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Columbus, O., has made public his life's secret—that he was in his youth a convict in the Indiana State Prison South. He went to Columbus penniless and a stranger. He is now wealthy and respected.

A resolution will be presented to the Episcopal Convention in San Francisco proposing the appointment of a standing commission upon the relations of capital and labor, one of the duties of which shall be to act as arbitrator between workmen and their employers, should such service be desired.

"Anti-scalping" legislation and other important matters relating to the passenger departments of American railroads will be considered at the annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, which convenes at Asheville, N. C., tomorrow.

In the opinion of Philip King, the Northern Pacific-Great Northern deal is far from completed, with several complex problems still to be solved before an agreement is reached. One of the most important of these is the question as to who has control of the Northern Pacific.

It is reported that the condition of King Edward VII. is becoming alarming, and insurance companies are now demanding prohibitive rates on his life. The King, it is claimed, is attempting in every way possible to keep his illness secret.

The next consistory of the Catholic Church will be held in February, on the anniversary of the Pope's twenty-fifth year as a Pontiff. The red hat at that time will be conferred upon Cardinal Martinelli and others who may in the meantime be created.

Peter Arlund, of Louisville, is in Nashville trying to interest capital in a project that looks to the consolidation of several small railroads between here and the Tennessee city into a line that would ultimately connect the two places by a route other than those now in operation.

The Chief of Police of Omaha has received a letter from "Pat" Crowe, stating that he will give himself up and stand trial for the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy if he is not locked up.

A French Count is sailing across the Mediterranean in a balloon. He ascended near Toulon Saturday, and expects to reach Algeria Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

The funeral services over the body of the late Lorenzo Snow, President of the Mormon Church, took place in Salt Lake yesterday. The burial was at Brigham City.

It is now thought that Louisville's new suburban electric line will be in operation between Anchorage and Louisville by November 15.

Three new gushers have come in on Spindle Top in the Beaumont, Tex., oil district. There are now sixty-nine wells in that locality.

In consequence of the ransom negotiations, it is hoped that Miss Stone will be given her freedom by the brigands in a few days.

Each member of the Confederate Veteran camps will be asked to contribute $1 to the Jefferson Davis monument fund.

DOING WELL.

Goebel Fugitives Reported To Be Prosperous

AND SAFE FROM ARREST.

WOULD NOT BE EXTRADITED BY PRESENT JUDGES.

TALE OF "BIG BILL" HINKLE.

Second Venire From Bourbon County Will Complete the Caleb Powers' Jury To-day.

TRIAL MAY THEN PROCEED.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—"Big Bill" Hinkle, of Knox county, one of the witnesses for the Commonwealth in the case against Caleb Powers, arrived in Georgetown to-night, and has given to the attorneys for the prosecution information concerning the whereabouts of John L. Powers and former Representative Berry Howard, both of whom are fugitives and are wanted for alleged complicity in the murder of William Goebel.

Hinkle is the man who arrested John Powers some months ago. The prisoner was immediately turned loose, however, by the County Judge of Knox county, and Hinkle now says it would be useless to arrest either of the two men, for they would be given their freedom in the courts of any of the mountain counties, despite the fact that they are under indictment.

* * *

John Powers Is Teaching School.

"John Powers has opened a law school at Mt. Pleasant, in Harlan county," said Hinkle. "He has several goin' to him, and the folks in the neighborhood say he is doing pretty well. He goes well armed, but makes no effort to hide himself. He rides over and visits his father and mother in Knox county, every once in a while. John's got a right good practice in the courts, too, and he's not losin' sleep.

* * *

Berry Howard Is Prospering.

"Berry Howard is still livin' up on Straight creek, in Bell county. Berry's loggin' and is makin' money. He don't take no chance on being arrested by any stranger, though. He carries two bulldogs and a Winchester with him all the time, and Berry's a good shot, too."

"Why don't you arrest them?" was asked.

"Big Bill" smiled, gave several draws at his pipe, and said:

"Why, feller, I ain't a Deputy Sheriff no more. It was a peculiar sort of a thing to me, somehow or other, but just after I arrested John Powers, Sheriff Rees, of Knox county, discharged me, and I've been out of a job ever since. Some folks say it was politics, but, anyway, I lost my place the next day after I made that arrest. You know, Sheriff Rees, he's a Republican."

"Bill" Hinkle is one of the most fearless men in the Kentucky mountains, and to-night he said:

"There ain't no use in sendin' soldiers to the mountains after Berry and John. If they give me the power of arrest, I'll bring 'em in, if they fix it so they can't be turned loose after I land 'em."

* * *

Noaks May Again Testify.

It is thought that Robert Noaks, one of the principal witnesses for the Commonwealth in the first trial of Powers, is now living near Greencastle, Ind., and it is claimed that he will be here to testify. Arthur Goebel and T. C. Campbell went to Cincinnati to-day, and it was said that they had gone there to see Noaks.

Noaks was the witness who swore that Caleb Powers told him the contest would never be settled until "Goebel was dead and in hell." He also said that John Powers told him to remain in Frankfort, for "Goebel was to be killed on the following day."

All of Noaks' testimony was vital to the Commonwealth's side of the case, and there is considerable interest as to whether he will testify in the present hearing.

* * *

To Complete the Jury To-day.

The special venire of seventy-five men from Bourbon county will arrive in Georgetown early to-morrow morning, and will be taken immediately to the courthouse to be examined for jury service. Ten men have been finally accepted by both sides to sit on the jury, and the remaining two will certainly be chosen before noon to-morrow.

When the jury has been made up the attorneys of the defense will then file their motion to challenge the twelve men. If the motion is overruled by the court the trial will at once begin.

There are but few of the material witnesses of the Commonwealth absent, and they will be brought here. Among the number is Miss Lucy Brock, of London, who is said to have been Powers' fiancee.

* * *

Many Threatening Letters.

As during Powers' first trial Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin is receiving letters in every mail threatening him if he continues to prosecute Powers. All the letters are anonymous, and come from various parts of the State. One letter which the Commonwealth's Attorney has just received is a lengthy appeal in Powers' behalf written by a woman in Louisville, who signed herself "A Kentucky Woman." The letter is abusive, and says that the women of Louisville are praying for Powers' acquittal.

JOHN D. WAKEFIELD.

Italy's King To Visit St. Petersburg.

Rome, Oct. 14.—It is announced by the semi-official press that King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena will soon visit St. Petersburg.

MISS STONE MAY SOON BE FREED.

Constantinople, Oct. 13.—[Special Cable.]—In consequence of the ransom negotiations, it is hoped that Miss Stone, the American missionary, who was abducted by brigands, will be free in a few days.

Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States Legation in Constantinople, has received a notification from Washington that the funds for the ransom have been forwarded.

* * *

Macedonians Are Suspected.

London, Oct. 13.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Sofia, dated Sunday:

"United States Consul General Dickinson has received no instructions to pay the ransom. He is afraid a dangerous precedent would be created by payment. As he is now fully convinced that the brigands were merely instruments, acting under the institgation of late members of the Macedonian committee, he has made strong representations to the Bulgarian Government, asking the arrest of these institgators. Should this be done, he says, Miss Stone would doubtless be released on payment of a moderate indemnity and assurance of freedom for her captors. Some Macedonians have already been arrested here."

PEACE RESTORED IN HOPKINS AND TROOPS MAY BE WITHDRAWN

Adjutant General Makes This Recommendation In a Conference With the Governor.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Adjt. Gen. David R. Murray came to Owensboro this afternoon, where he had a conference with Gov. Beckham, who came here last night, and at whose instance Gen. Murray came this afternoon. The state of affairs at Madisonville was discussed, and to-night the Adjutant General prepared and mailed a recommendation to the Governor that the troops be withdrawn from Madisonville and Hopkins county.

Gen. Murray states that the object for which the troops were sent to Madisonville has been accomplished; that order has been restored; the arms of both the mine owners and operatives have been surrendered, and each side put upon its honor to maintain peace. He says that aside from questions of honor no further trouble is expected, for the reason that if it should occur the side that precipitated it would suffer because of the force of public sentiment which would operate against it.

Gen. Murray will return to Madisonville to-morrow morning. It is expected that Gov. Beckham will adopt the recommendation, and will order the withdrawal of the troops some time this week. While nothing definite could be learned, the troops will, no doubt, be sent from Madisonville about Wednesday. Gov. Beckham will be here a day or so yet with Mrs. Beckham. They are the guests of Mrs. Beckham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fuqua.

MAY TRANSFER BASE TO WEBSTER COUNTY.

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—There has been more lawlessness committed in the strike regions. This time the scene of operations was changed to the Providence mines, in Webster county. The trouble occurred this afternoon and John and William Forsythe, union miners, received bullets in the leg and wrist, respectively, as a result many conflicting reports are to heard concerning the trouble. The union miners claim that they were fired on and first attacked by the nonunion miners, while the nonunion miners claim it was just the reverse.

According to W. J. Nisbitt, manager of the Providence Coal Company, the Forsythes called a negro nonunion miner named Foxall to his door and told him to report to the union camp to-day. Foxall demurred and claims one of the Forsythes began firing at him. Foxall secured a shotgun and went in pursuit, being joined by others, who chased them into the union camp. Foxall keeps a boarding-house for miners, and all of his boarders are nonunion men. The Forsythes claim they were first fired upon from the house and that they replied.

Owing to a report that the union men are going to try to close down the Providence mine to-morrow, the Sheriff of Webster county has gone there with a posse to see that those who wish to work shall have protection.

LAYS BARE

Life's Story To Thwart Blackmailers.

OTHERS KNEW OF HIS CRIME.

COLUMBUS SHOE MANUFACTURER TELLS OF HIS CONVICT LIFE

THAT ALL WORLD MAY KNOW.

Columbus, O., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Robert F. Wolfe, president of the Wolfe Brothers Shoe Company of this city, and head of the great shoe trust, realized to-day for the first time in twenty long years, full freedom from the menace of a deeply-hidden secret and the insistent threats of a coterie of blackmailers who have been pursuing him relentlessly for nearly a quarter of a century.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Wolfe, wore the garb of a convict and labored at shoemaking in the Indiana State Prison South. To-day he is one of the largest employers of labor in Columbus, the head of one of its most extensive and thriving industries, and enjoys an honorable standing in the business community of the country. Twenty years ago he tramped into Columbus with a cobbler's kit on his back; to-day his personal fortune exceeds $500,000.

Mr. Wolfe's father died when he was but a boy, and at the age of thirteen he was forced out into the world to aid his mother. His early years were a dreary stretch of monotonous toil and hardship. His first work was that of driving mules on a canal; then he became a boy before the mast of a coaster, then a helper to the cook of a Louisiana Lumber Company, picked cotton for awhile in Texas, and finally opened a restaurant in Hunniwell, I. T.

Growing weary of the West, he returned when about eighteen years of age, to Cataract, Owen county, Ind., where his uncle was master of the post-office, and where a pretty young cousin lived. There was a bitter enmity between the Postmaster and the keeper of the village store. One day Wolfe was told that his cousin's name had been linked with a scandal. The story was inspired by the storekeeper. Hurrying to the home of his uncle, he found his cousin crying bitterly and her father standing by, giving no intimation that he intended to resent the insult.

Bob was armed, and without another word he started for the store. He found his uncle's enemy chatting with a crowd of loafers. He tried to force the storekeeper to apologize, but was beaten into insensibility by the loafers and was thrown into jail on a charge of assault with attempt to kill.

For three months Wolfe was locked up and no word came from relatives, not even the cousin whose character he dared to defend. Then he tried to escape, and in doing so had an encounter with the jailer, in which he beat the latter into insensibility. For this he was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville. He was a model prisoner, and his good behavior earned him his release several months before the sentence expired.

He came to Columbus, learned the shoemaker's trade, and gradually worked his way to independence. In the early days he told some of his companions here his story. They took advantage of the knowledge as he prospered and blackmailed him. It is to free himself from these harpies that he has at last told the story of his youth, giving it to the public through an attorney.

ARMED ITALIANS ARRESTED IN PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.

Believed They Are Anarchists and Intended To Assassinate the President of Brazil.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Lisbon correspondent of La Patrie says a telegram has been received at the Portuguese capital from Rio Janeiro asserting that two Italians were arrested Friday evening last in the crridor of Presidential Palace by an officer of the guard. Both were armed with revolvers and daggers. In Rio Janeiro it is believed that they are anarchists and intended to assassinate President Campos Salles.

LOUISVILLE GAMBLERS GO BROKE IN LEXINGTON.

Cleveland Turfmen "Whipsaw" a Faro Bank For Several Thousand Dollars.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Visiting turfmen from Cleveland whose names cannot be learned broke a faro bank here last night, winning between $5,000 and $6,000. Since the rain stopped the racing here Saturday there has been big gambling, all the houses working overtime. The game in question was run by Louisville men, who came here the first of last week with a roll amounting to about $4,000.

The had increased this to nearly $6,000 when they were cleaned out last night.

Spider Bite Proved Fatal.

Owingsville, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The three-year-old daughter of Ralph Porter died to-day from blood-poisoning. She was bitten on the wrist by a large spider last Wednesday. She became suddenly ill, and, despite everything medical science could do, gradually grew worse until this morning, when she died in terrible agony. Before death her body swelled to almost double its natural size.

"PAT" CROWE

Names Terms On Which He Will Surrender.

MUST NOT BE LOCKED UP.

UNABLE TO GIVE BOND FOR MORE THAN $500.

MUST WITHDRAW REWARDS.

Letter From the Fugitive Received By the Omaha Chief of Police.

BELIEVED TO BE GENUINE.

Omaha, Neb., Oct 13.—Chief of Police John J. Donahue to-day received a letter from Pat Crowe, naming the terms on which he will surrender. The letter came in care of an Omaha newspaper, in which it is published, and covers fifteen closely-written pages of manuscript. The postmark is illegible, but the letter was mailed at 8 o'clock in the morning and reached this city at 8 in the evening of the same day, indicating that it had not traveled a long distance. In the letter Crowe agrees to give himself up at once and stand trial for the kidnaping of Eddie Cudahy, provided he is not locked up until a jury shall adjudge him guilty. He says he is unable to furnish bond in excess of



PAT CROWE.

$500, and demands that bail be fixed in that sum.

Chief Donahue, when asked his opinion of the genuineness of the letter, expressed himself as quite satisfied that it came from Crowe. Donahue has known Crowe for several years, is acquainted with his manner, handwriting and style of speech. The Chief also received a letter from Crowe's uncle, at Manchester, Ia., submitting similar terms for Crowe's surrender, which lead the police to believe that they are dealing with the right man. Crowe's letter to Chief Donahue begins:

J. J. Donahue, Chief of Police, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir: Nearly a year has passed by since I was accused of the Cudahy kidnaping. A large reward was offered and plenty of time has been given for the police and detectives to have made me a prisoner. So far they have failed to do it.

Now, I wish to make a short statement to you and the public.

Crowe then takes the detective agencies to task, defying them to attempt his arrest, and continues:

Now, Mr. Donahue, let me tell you all I want is justice, a fair trial by twelve men, citizens of Douglass county, Neb. Not B. E. Herod or his kind. Their god is gold, and with that power they rule the world.

Donahue, all I ask is a square deal. Grant my request, and I will give myself up.

Mr. Cudahy has known me for thirteen years. He now believes me guilty, nevertheless I think he will give me a fair trial, as all he wants is the public to know the truth.

He then expresses confidence that the County Attorney and Sheriff will give him a fair trial, and says he has known Gov. Savage ever since he was a barefooted boy on the farm in Iowa, and says the Governor identified him at the banks in South Omaha when Crowe was in business there. The letter expresses regret that he has fallen into ill repute, and then lays down the conditions of his surrender as follows:

* * *

Conditions of Surrender.

Now, Mr. Donahue, I will give myself up to you if you will promise me upon your word of honor that I will not be locked up until the jury says guilty. And if the jury says that, I would take my punishment like a man without a murmur.

I can give a bond for $500, and that is all. If the court will not accept that I am a fugitive from injustice.

Your answer to this must bear the signatures of Edward Cudahy, Gov. Savage, Sheriff John Power, Attorney Shields, Chief J. J. Donahue and the Judge that fixes that bond.

Mr. Donahue, I want you to understand that I am not afraid of the combined wealth of all the Cudahys on the earth and the united efforts of all the scrub detectives that their money can hire. The man that tries to pinch me will bite the dust, for I am ready to die in the mix. I will not be kangarooed.

You say it is your business to deal out justice. I will take you at your word. Give me a square deal. Leave it to a jury of twelve citizens.

Chief, I ask, but I do not expect to get justice. There is some one who wants to put me away, and I know the god of gold.

* * *

Has Been Fighting With the Boers.

The letter then states that the Chief would not know him; that he weighs 200 pounds, and is looking fine. He says he has been in South Africa, fighting with the Boers, and expresses his disgust with Great Britain and his sympathy for the Boers. He closes the main part of his letter by saying he regrets that Mr. Cudahy should suspect him of kidnaping the boy, and hoping soon to receive a reply from the Chief, which, he directs, should be made through a local paper.

This part is signed "Pat Crowe," but the signature is partly erased and four pages of postscript added, in which Crowe says if his offer is not accepted he will return to a foreign country, from which he will probably never return. He then recites a few reminiscences, discusses the Boer war and its causes, and signs the postcript with the name, "Pat Crowe."

* * *

Wants Reward Withdrawn.

To-day Chief Donahue received a letter from an uncle of Crowe, whose name he refuses to reveal, and who lives in Manchester, Ia. The letter offers terms for Crowe's surrender, and is as follows:

As there is a reward of $50,000 hanging over the head of Pat Crowe, he wishes to state to you and the police of Omaha that if the reward is withdrawn he will surrender himself and stand a fair trial in the courts of Omaha, State of Nebraska. Reward to be withdrawn on or before November 1.

This letter was written on the letterhead of an Iowa railroad and signed by Crowe's uncle.

Chief Donahue said to-night that he would request the city and Mr. Cudahy to withdraw the rewards which have been offered for Crowe's arrest and conviction with the provision that Crowe surrender himself. He said that if Crowe gave himself up he would be given all the advantage the law provided, and would be afforded time and every facility for securing such witnesses as his attorneys deemed necessary. He said that the fight that the attorneys of James Callahan, now held in connection with the kidnaping, were making for him did not anticipate the return of Crowe, and that Callahan knew no more of Crowe's whereabouts than anybody else.

* * *

Cudahy Will Withdraw Reward.

Mr. Edward A. Cudahy was asked what action he would take with relation to the suggestion of Pat Crowe that the bond for his appearance pending his preliminary hearing and trial be fixed at a sum not to exceed $100, and said:

"That is a matter over which I certainly have no jurisdiction, and therefore cannot enter into any agreement to have the amount fixed at any limit, event to accommodate Mr. Patrick Crowe. That is for the courts to decide.

"Personally I would favor a strong bond, one that would hold him; for instance, with a ball and chain attachment.

"Not having advised with my attorney to-day, I was unable to have prepared the 'personal' to appear in the newspapers, as suggested by Pat Crowe. It will be prepared Monday and inserted.

"I am opposed to entering into any special negotiations for the return of Crowe. It is only a matter of time when he will be apprehended. However, I will withdraw the reward offered for his arrest and conviction."

Veteran Actor Adjudged Insane.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Billy Lampman, a veteran actor, adjudged insane by County Judge Emery yesterday, was taken to the Hopkinsville asylum this morning. Lampman had been living here for several years.

He has been confined in the house and city hospital. The old actor cannot live but a few weeks.

DARING FRENCH AERONAUT CROSSING THE MEDITERRANEAN

Ascends Near Toulon and Expects To Descend In Algeria After Four Days' Voyage.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Considerable interest is manifested in the attempt of Comte de la Vaulx, the aeronaut who left Les Sablettes, near Toulon, last night, on a balloon voyage across the Mediterranean, with a view of testing the possibility of using balloons between France, Corsica and Algeria in time of war.

The success of the experiment has been frequently endangered of late by hitches in the arrangements. Comte de la Vaulx has received semi-official support in the shape of subscriptions from the Ministers of Marine and War. The former had promised a cruiser as a convoy, and also lent the inflating apparatus. A fortnight ago, however, M. de Lanessan decided that the season was not propitious for the experiment, and withdrew the cruiser and the apparatus.

Comte de la Vaulx with difficulty replaced the apparatus. Then a portion of the balloon shed collapsed in a gale and tore the balloon. This damage was repaired, but a few days ago another accident delayed his departure.

Finally the aeronaut's luck changed. Weather and wind improved, and at the last moment M. de Lanessan revoked his decision and ordered the French second-class cruiser Du Chayla to convoy the balloon, which is also convoyed by a private yacht.

The aeronaut is accompanied by two other aeronauts and a naval Lieutenant. He expects to reach Algeria Wednesday night or Thursday morning. He took with him seventy-five carrier pigeons, to be released in three batches daily. The balloon, which is decorated with the tricolor, carries accumulators for electric signal lamps and an electric pump to draw up sea water for ballast whenever necessary, by tubes immersed in the sea.

Comte de la Vaulx, by a system of floats, intends to keep about forty feet above the water.

* * *

The Aeronaut Sighted.

Marseilles, Oct. 14.—A steamer which has arrived here reports having sighted the balloon of Comte de la Vaulx yesterday (Sunday) about 12:30 p. m. The balloon was about fifty miles from Marseilles and shaping its course for Algeria. The car was about six feet above the sea. Comte de la Vaulx signaled that all was well.

THE CHURCH AS AN ARBITRATOR IN INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES

Resolution Proposing a Standing Episcopal Commission Upon the Relations of Capital and Labor.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—An important resolution to be presented to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church will be one drawn up by the Committee of State of the Church relative to the disagreements between employers and employes. After a brief preamble, stating that it is the divine mission of the church to be a mediator, the resolution continues:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint commission of both houses, to consist of three bishops, three presbyters and three laymen, be appointed (the bishops in such manner as the House of Bishops shall determine and the other members by the president of this house) as a standing commission upon the relations of capital and labor, whose duty it shall be:

First, to study carefully the aims and purposes of the labor organizations of our country; second, in particular, to investigate the cause of industrial disturbances as may arise; and, third, to hold themselves in readiness to act as arbitrators, should their services be desired, between the men and their employers, with a view to bringing about mutual conciliation and harmony in the spirit of the Prince of Peace.

Resolved, That the said commission shall make report of its proceedings to the General Convention.

Resolved, That it is desirable that the above-named commission should be named by reappointment every three years.

FIFTY-SIX CONVERTS BAPTIZED NEAR SCOTTSVILLE

Scottsville, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—At least three thousand people were present at a baptizing on Long Creek, seven miles east of this city, to-day, and witnessed the immersion of fifty-six converts. Elders Shockley and M. F. Ham were in the water nearly an hour performing the service. This is the result of a four weeks' revival held at Gilead Baptist church by Elder Ham. Ten were baptized last Sunday, making sixty-six in all.

EMINENT DIVINES

FILL THE PULPITS OF EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

HIGH MASS IS CELEBRATED.

Business Session of the Convention To Be Resumed To-day.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—As on last Sunday, the pulpits of all the Episcopal churches in this city and adjacent places were to-day filled by eminent divines who are here as delegates to the triennial convention of the church. The congregations everywhere were large and included many members of other denominations. At the Church of the Advent high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the Rev. F. W. Taylor, Bishop Coadjutor of Quincy, Ill., who wore the pontificial vestments, mitre and chasuble of cloth of gold. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Hart, of Connecticut, Secretary of the House of Bishops. His subject was "The Church—the Body of Christ," his text being taken from Corinthians xii., 12. He urged the importance of recognizing the fact that all members of the church are members of one body, each having its own proper function. In order to do this best work for Christ there should be perfect unity and harmony of action.

To-night Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee, preached at the Church of the Advent, the celebrant being R. H. Weller, Bishop Coadjutor of Fon du Lac, Wis.

At Trinity church the morning sermon was preached by Bishop Satterlee, of Washington. In the afternoon there was a special meeting to consider the subject of "Christian Unity." Earnest and eloquent addresses urging the necessity of a closer union of the Christian world were made by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, of Trinity church, Boston; the Rev. H. McKim, of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington; the Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles S. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania.

At the evening service the Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, of St. John's church, Washington, preached the sermon.

At Grace church the morning sermon was preached by the Right Rev. W. C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, the evening sermon being preached by the Right Rev. W. N. McVicker, Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island.

A sermon in behalf of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was preached at St. John's church in the morning by Bishop Hall, of Vermont. In the evening an interesting missionary service was conducted here, the speakers being Bishops Loenard, of Utah; Wells, of Spokane, and Funsten, of Boise. Bishop Holly, of Hayti, preached in the First African Methodist Episcopal church.

This afternoon there was a largely-attended meeting in St. Paul's church, Oakland. Business sessions of the convention will be resumed to-morrow.

NOT YET

Is Northern Pacific Deal Completed.

SITUATION A COMPLEX ONE.

EVEN IF SUCCESSFUL STATES MAY OPPOSE.

GENERAL FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Approaching Session of Congress May Have a Depressing Effect On Stocks.

BANKERS ADVISE PRUDENCE.

New York, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Philip King, in discussing the financial situation in to-morrow's Sun, will say:

For nearly six months the most important open question affecting our stock market has been the manner of the final adjustment of those strained relations of great railway interests which will pass into history under the name of the Northern Pacific corner. In spite of all the assurances of peace and amity that were made last May between the contending Great Northern and Union Pacific parties, it was clear that so long as the Northern Pacific stocks were kept tied up in the manner that they were, this peace and concord was a misnomer. The contestants had not retired from the battlefield, but were lying on their arms and regarding each other attentively. Hence, a rumor that terms of a lasting settlement of the controversy had been agreed upon could only have one effect upon a market in which the operators for a decline had full sway for a considerable period.

Those sellers of stock which they did not own retired in fright from their position. Their retreat was accelerated by a remarkable upward movement of St. Paul common, the basis of which was the report that the Union Pacific had transferred to their Great Northern rivals the coveted Northern Pacific preferred shares, and had received in return a block of St. Paul stock, which gave to the Union Pacific the control of that railway.

* * *

Still Badly Complicated.

So far, however, none of these rumors has materialized into fact; and the net result of them seems to be only an emphasis of the extreme complication in which all this Northern Pacific matter stands and the very doubtful character of its issue. It is conceded that Mr. Hill is organizing a proprietary company, which shall offer to take over the Great Northern shares in such a way that Mr. Hill can manage the system without locking up so much of his capital as is now required. He has talked for years of forming such a company for purely personal and private reasons; and such an organization might well serve as the starting point of a plan for absorbing the Northern Pacific shares.

But here is the rub: The Union Pacific people—better known as the Kuhn-Loeb party—declared that the positive, transferred and registered control of the Northern Pacific railway is vested in them, and that they have by no means agreed to turn it over to Mr. Hill. What they were after in purchasing Northern Pacific stock was the control of the Burlington, the latter road being a line competing with their own, and about to pass into hostile or semi-hostile Northern Pacific hands; and they aver that it is not yet clear to them how their control of Burlington or the future operation of the property in a manner friendly to them can still be assured if Mr. Hill's new company absorbs their Northern Pacific purchases.

* * *

Question of Control.

It has been said that the Kuhn-Loeb control of the Northern Pacific—assuming that it is a control—lies in the ownership of a majority of the preferred stock, and that this stock can be, and is likely to be, retired at par on January 1 next. But the Kuhn-Loeb party maintains that only the Northern Pacific "Company," not any Board of Directors, can take this action, and that as matters stand, they—the Kuhn-Loeb people—run the company.

The intrinsic weakness of the Union Pacific position is, however, the legal difficulty that will confront them in an attempt to permanently finance and secure their Northern Pacific holdings. As individuals they can carry the stock for an indefinite period in bank loans, but as a railroad company they meet the provisions of the statutes of the Northwestern States forbidding one competing railroad to own or manage another.

The plan which the Union Pacific interest undoubtedly had in mind was the issue of Union Pacific convertible bonds against the Northern Pacific preferred ones; but the discovery was made that such shares could not be deposited as collateral security for the proposed bond issue. Here, therefore, is a situation which may be one of harmony, but which looks more like one of confusion, with neither party to it at all sure of the outcome.

* * *

Litigation May Be Expected.

Two general considerations ought to be borne in mind, moreover, regarding the scheme of a proprietary company to own the stocks of railways in the Northwest and operate the roads in a common interest. It is manifestly an attempt to evade the laws in nearly all of the States in the region named, not to speak of the Federal statutes, against the joint management of competing railway properties, as just referred to. Clever lawyers have evolved

the plan, and it is probably a legal one, but it can hardly be expected that it will not be attacked and have to fight its way through the courts. Secondly, the investing public will certainly be much more hesitant about extending support to such a scheme than they would have been last spring. Details in support of this conclusion ought to be unnecessary.

Nor can it be said that the story that the Union Pacific interests have sold their Northern Pacific shares and taken St. Paul common in exchange is a probable one. It would mean the entire abandonment of the purpose which the Union Pacific interests had originally in mind, namely, the control of the Burlington. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway is in no sense a railway competing with the Union Pacific and could not be valuable to it as a mere adjunct, for the lines of the two systems touch each other at but a few points.

Everybody who should be informed concerning the supposed "deal" declared last week that the story was totally without foundation. A more likely matter is that the upward movement in prices at the week's end was plain, old-fashioned manipulation largely directed against a heavily oversold market, but with the main purpose in view of establishing a higher level on which stocks could be more profitably disposed of.

* * *

Few Developments In the Week.

Despite the Wall street whirl, there were few real important developments in the financial world during the last seven days. General business and industrial conditions remained unchanged. The money situation is temporarily easier, as it often is in October, but it still stands as a menace, nevertheless, to any prolonged speculation for a rise in stocks; and it would seem to preclude the immediate inauguration of any very notable scheme of high finance. The Treasury doors of relief have closed, though redemption of bonds still keeps up, these being mostly the straggling offers made from a distance by wire, or letter, in the last days of September; and it can hardly be expected that Mr. Gage will renew his bond purchase if it is found that Wall street bankers merely take advantage of the fact to expand their loans.

The great foreign national banks are husbanding their resources, as they have need to do, for the end of the year, and drains upon them by us, save in dire necessity, will cause trouble which will react here unpleasantly. The rise in the price of bar gold in London and the course of Paris-London exchange during the week can point to no other fact than that for some purpose France is making ready to curtail her vast credits in the London markets. Certainly there is something here for American speculators to consider. The Southern planters are still holding their cotton, and wheat exports, as well as those of merchandise in general, show a declining tendancy. This makes commercial bills of foreign exchange scarce, and the surprisingly large buying of exchange in remittance of foreign loans paid off in this market has lifted the exchange market far away from the gold import level.

* * *

A Time For Prudence.

All these factors make for conservatism in matters financial; and it is fair to say that advice of this character is that which is alone heard at this time in our most important banking houses. It cannot be denied that railroad earnings show an inclination to decrease while the reports of the great commercial bureau are that some slackening is observable in the activity of general business. Two more industrial companies made bad yearly showing last week. The United Fruit Company showed surplus earnings of only $13,000 as against $450,000 last year and announced a bond issue; while the American Bicycle Company showed earnings of but $350,000 on $36,500,000 of stock and states that many of its factories had been closed. On the other hand the Western Union Telegraph Company made one of the best annual reports in its history, which must have been exceedingly gratifying to the very large number of small investors who hold the stock.

The Government's last monthly report of the condition of the corn crop made the condition worse than was expected, and the lowest ever known in October. The corn acreage harvested is expected to show a reduction on account of the large quantity of corn plowed up, it seems that even the poor inditions already afforded of the corn yield are not bad enough for the facts. This leads to the just, if unpleasant, necessity of reciting the widespread disapproval with which the action of the Atchison directors in placing the common stock of their road upon a 4 per cent. basis was received. The Atchison road is now putting out $1,000,000 more in dividends each year than the Pennsylvania railroad, and nearly twice as much as St. Paul and Northwestern roads. This is more like the dividend policy of a newformed industrial concern than that of a conservatively-managed railway; and it must injure the value of the adjustment bonds and other properties of the Atchison Company.

* * *

Congress May Cause Slump.

There is another consideration, in addition to those already mentioned, that is inducing important and substantial interests to preach caution at this time. It is not one that is very frankly or openly adverted to; but is the fear of unpleasantness for the stock market of a political origin when Congress meets. Reference is not made here to any of the stories of friction between President Roosevelt and Republican leaders, or to any courses which the President may see fit to adopt, but to the programmes which are openly urged by the large and influential sections of the Republican party. There seems to be real enthusiasm in the party over the scheme of reciprocity treaties with foreign nations, and the suggestions of this nature rather vaguely made by the late President have been popularly expanded to great lengths.

It would be idle to deny that events in the financial world since the last session of Congress have enormously weakened the argument for a continuance of a protective tariff in many lines of industry, and have increased the pretexts for a general assault upon "trusts" and corporations that do not publish full and intelligible statements of their earning and business. Neither is it improbable that the proposed measure, known as the Cullom Bill, giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to enforce railroad freight rates, will be taken up and pressed with a vigor not before accorded to it. The visit of the Minnesota millers to President Roosevelt last Thursday, complaining of the discrimination exercised by the railroads against them, was significant.

PHILIP KING.

A REFORM TICKET.

Citizens of Washington, Ind., Accuse Officers of Being Lax In Their Duties.

Washington, Ind., Oct. 13.—[Special.] A mass-meeting of citizens was held at the People's Theater this afternoon to protest against this city's "wide-open" policy. The moral wave was caused by the downfall of Cashier Davis, of the People's National Bank, who lost $71,000 in local games. The officers were scored at to-day's meeting for their failure to enforce the law, and the two old political parties were threatened with an independent ticket at the spring city election.

BOER SOLDIER

Karl Aiple Tells of Life Under Joubert.

FOUGHT AGAINST THE ENGLISH

HARDSHIPS OF LOUISVILLE MAN CAPTURED AT JOHANNESBURG.

EFFECTS A THRILLING ESCAPE

Karl Aiple, of 521 Seventeenth street, can tell much about fighting in the Boer army, and about how the British soldiers treat the Boer prisoners. Aiple has just returned from South Africa, where he fought in the Boer army. Six weeks in an East London prison is one of the experiences of his soldier life. He fought in many of the important battles, and served part of the time under the famous Joubert.

Aiple is a German twenty-eight years old. He formerly lived in Louisville, but left this place four or five years ago. Being possessed of a roving disposition, by 1899 he had become a private in the German colonial army in East Africa. In October of that year he and many of the privates of the German colonial forces joined that division of the Boer army commanded by Gen. Koch. Their first big engagement was the battle of Spionskopp. Here Aiple was wounded slightly in the leg. His next engagement was at Dundee, where he was again slightly wounded. Next he fought with Koch at Laing's Nek. Then he was sent to Colesburg under the command of Gen. Joubert, and, after that, followed several months of bushwhacking, filled with small battles and night attacks.

* * *

He Is Captured.

It was at Johannesburg that the German-American again faced the British in a big battle. He escaped without a scratch the first battle, but in the second he became detached from his company and was captured.

Aiple says that after he was treated like a dog after his capture. He says that several hundred prisoners, many of whom were women, were placed aboard catle cars and started on their journey toward East London. The trip required fourteen days and he declares that everybody suffered for food. The women were without clothes, wretched and instead of sympathy, they received blows and curses from the guards.

* * *

Aiple's Fate.

The Louisville man says that he will never forget his prison experience. Hunger and thirst were daily experiences. How he escaped sounds like a story of olden times. For days and nights he thought only of escape. Plan after plan presented itself but not until he saw a cast off British uniform lying in the barracks did he become hopeful. One day, after the guard had made his round, Aiple secured the cast-off uniform and hid it beneath his cot.

* * *

How He Escaped.

That night when it was dark and cold he stole forth. He passed the line without much trouble. When he thought that he was clear of the soldiers and hope was returning to him he suddenly came face to face with a man wearing the uniform of his captors. In a moment Aiple formed a plan.

"Who goes there," he shouted for he decided to play the part of an English sentinel.

Before the words were fairly out back came the answer. "Who goes there."

Aiple thought that he was face to face with an English sentinel. He prepared to leap for he intended to fight for his life.

The other man's thoughts were apparently the same. They came together in the darkness. Both were unarmed and each thought it strange that his enemy was without a weapon. Their faces were close together and Aiple saw that his antagonist was a fellow prisoner, a Frenchman, who, like himself, had stolen an English uniform and was escaping in it. They sought the house of a cobbler who was known to be the friend of Boer soldiers and remained at his home in hiding. When a few days had passed and Aiple had secured new clothes he boarded a steamer and worked his way back to the United States. He arrived a month ago and came to Louisville. He is now living with Edward Lapp, a butcher, at 521 Seventeenth street.

THREE NEW GUSHERS COME IN IN TEXAS.

There Are Now Sixty-Nine Oil Wells On Spindle Top In the Beaumont Region.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 13.—Three new gushers have been added to the list of wells on Spindle Top. The Hogg-Swayne syndicate's No. 4 came in late last night. The German-American Oil Company's second well on Spindle Top came in at 10 o'clock this morning, spouting a steady and magnificent stream of oil from the first. It is an eight-inch well down to the oil sand. It is, therefore, one of the largest wells in the hill.

The Houston-Beaumont Oil Company brought in a splendid gusher late this afternoon. The flow of oil which was allowed to escape through a horizontal pipe was tremendous, tearing loose one joint of the horizontal pipe and throwing it aside. The action of this well showed conclusively that the pressure beneath the surface is not weakened.

According to what may be termed an official count, there are now sixty-nine gushers on Spindle Top.

FATHER AND TWO SONS MET DEATH IN SHAFT.

One Brother Went As Rescuer, Then Father Tried To Rescue Both.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 13.—Overcome by black damp in an airshaft, only two feet in diameter and twenty feet deep at the mines of the Juniata Coke Company, near Juniataville, John Gilleland, a miner and his two sons, James and Winfield, aged eleven and fifteen, met death to-day. The boys were overcome by the fumes of the foul gas while playing at the top of the deserted shaft. The younger boy fell in first and his brother lost his life in trying to rescue him. From the home not many yards away the elder Gilleland saw his boys go down the shaft. In trying to save their lives he too was overcome and, falling in, his body lodged about half way down the shaft. All three bodies were brought to the surface by two fellow-workmen of Gilleland's, who allowed themselves to be lowered into the shaft by ropes. As soon as they had secured all the bodies, both men fainted, but were soon revived.

DR. GUNSAULUS OPENS LYCEUM LECTURE COURSE.

To Talk On "Cromwell and His Times" At Music Hall—Only Trip South.

Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, will open the Louisville Lyceum lecture course to-morrow evening at Music Hall. The subject of the lecture will be "Cromwell and His Times," which is generally pronounced one of the greatest efforts of the famous divine. This is the only trip that Dr. Gunsaulus makes to the South this season. He delivered a memorial address on President McKinley before the congregation of the Central church in Chicago which is regarded as a masterpiece of eloquence.

Besides Dr. Gunsaulus the Louisville Lyceum will bring here during the season a number of famous lecturers.

FROST EXPECTED THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Area of High Barometer Expected To Develop Coolest Weather of the Season.

The area of high barometer moving over from the west will probably develop the coolest weather of the season so far. In speaking of the weather possibilities last night, Maj. Hersey said: "It will no doubt reach a minimum of 38 to-night, and this will certainly develop a sharp frost throughout the State. I don't think that the frost will do any material damage, as practically all crops have been either gathered or are matured."

REPUDIATES DIS DE BAR.

William T. Stead Protests Against Being Described As Her Friend.

London, Oct. 14.—William T. Stead writes to the papers to-day an indignant protest against being described as a friend of "Mme. Horos" (Ann O'Delia Dis De Bar), by a South African paper.

He says that the woman and her alleged husband called upon him last year without an introduction and subsequently had letters addressed to his office for themselves without his consent, but that he knows nothing of them, and ultimately had their letters returned to the post-office.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

George W. Howe, a well-known business man and army officer and former secretary of the Cleveland National League Baseball Club, died yesterday in Cleveland of kidney disease, aged sixty-nine years. He had been decorated with the Order of Franz Joseph by the present Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

The Bank of Maryville, at Potomac, Ill., was entered by robbers early yesterday morning and between $1,200 and $1,500 in currency and silver was taken.

M. Zinovieff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, had an audience of the Sultan Friday. The conversation dealt chiefly with the deplorable situation in the Mush district and the persecutions and murders of Armenians. The Ambassador insisted that Turkey should punish the guilty persons.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Monroeville, O., National Bank yesterday morning. The inner safe was blown, but the noise aroused the inhabitants and the burglars were forced to flee without having secured any booty. There were six men in the gang, and they escaped in rigs stolen from a livery stable.

United States District Attorney Stripling is in Tampa investigating the recent deportation of strike leaders, and this fact has emboldened the members of Resistencia Union, who are still out, and they were working hard yesterday among those who have not struck, with the result that it is believed a great many will refuse to return to work to-day.

Will Fish In Green River.

The Green River Fishing and Hunting Club, recently organized, will leave on its first annual outing this afternoon for a point near Rochester, on Green river, 126 miles from its mouth. The club has chartered the little steamer Lotus, on which the start will be made from the foot of Fourth avenue at 1 p. m. The outing will continue two weeks. Members of the club have received word from Rochester that there is a fine run of bass at that point. The club members' only fear now is that they will catch so many bass that they will sink the Lotus. When they get tired of catching bass they will put in their time hunting squirrels, which are said to be plentiful near Rochester. Following are the members of the club: John and Mike Reccius, Dr. W. G. Vander Espt, Charles Schriber, Louis Brusselbach, Thomas Fitzgibbons, Charles Schaber, Charles Zabel, Joe Pierman, Victor Lorch, Al Leverone, Henry Grull, Charles Schuck and Conrad Walters.

Ranchman Kills Rabbit Poacher.

Leadville, Col., Oct. 13.—The town is wild with excitement over the killing to-day of one boy and the fatally wounding of two others by Jesse Sherman, a prominent ranchman living near Leadville. Sherman caught the boys supposedly poaching upon his rabbit preserve, and started after them with a shotgun. Ed Dorrington, sixteen years of age, was killed instantly; Earl King, seventeen, was shot through the right lung and fatally wounded, and James Considine, fourteen, was shot through the back and hips. Sherman took the three boys to town and gave himself up. He asserts the gun was accidentally discharged.

Struck By a Train.

Lynn Martin, a carpenter, who lives at Thirtieth and Portland avenue, was run over by a Southern railway passenger train at Thirtieth street and High avenue last night and seriously injured. Martin attempted to cross before the train and was run down. His hip was dislocated, and he suffered a severe scalp wound. He was removed to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Satterwhite. It is not believed that his injuries will prove serious. The train was in-bound and came from Lexington.

Anthony Sheridan Dead.

Anthony Sheridan, a saloon-keeper at 1461 High avenue, died of typhoid fever last night. He was thirty-one years of age. He is survived by a wife and two children. The funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.

HIDDEN MAN

Exists In Every Human Heart.

SECRET SELF THAT IS REAL.

INFLUENCE OF ONE'S THOUGHTS ON HIS CHARACTER.

THE LECTURE OF MR. GORDON.

The Rev. James Morris Gordon last night delivered his lecture entitled "The Hidden Man of the Heart" to a most interested audience at the First Christian church. In this city, having filled the pulpit in that church also at the morning service. Mr. Gordon is a man of commanding presence, tall, vigorous, and graceful. His voice is full and sonorous; he is skilled in rhetoric and his lecture abounds in poetic figures, while his language is easy, vivid, and forceful. Mr. Gordon was born at Charlottesville, Va., which he still calls his home, though he at present holds the chair of English at South Kentucky College, Hopkinsville, having been a teacher for many years.

In introducing his lecture Mr. Gordon said that he did not think that the man who really preaches ever lectures. He may advertise a lecture, but, if he be really a preacher, it will prove a sermon in the end. He called attention to the fact that the title of the lecture was a Bible title, meaning the real man, not the man as he seemed or pretended to be.

What is it that makes the hidden man of the heart, asked the speaker. Was it not a wonderful thought that in this whole city, this great aggregation of people, there should be no one who really knew the deepest heart of any other person. Every man, every woman, every child, even, carries deep within his heart a core of personality that no man knows but himself and God. The question what makes this hidden man of the heart, he was glad he did not have to answer. It had been answered by the wisest man who ever lived, the wisest who ever will live—for so runs the prophecy. Solomon told us what it is that makes the hidden man of the heart when he said: "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." The word "thinketh" did not have the meaning we ordinarily apply to thought. Solomon meant as a man imagineth. That was the meaning of the word in the original. As a man imagines, so is he; or, as a man's line of thought is, so is he. For every man has his particular line of thought. In that accustomed line of thought is the very citadel of our true selves. Moreover, we all become the characters we play. His father had told him an anecdote of the elder Booth that illustrated this fact in a forceful way. Then the speaker told how the actor became so identified with his great part of Richard that once, in the fight with Richmond, when a new man was playing that part, Booth ran his sword through him. But it was the act of Richard, not of Booth, whose identity was lost in that of Richard III. So, too, the truth was illustrated in the character of Edwin Booth. Hamlet was considered his great character, but Edwin Booth was by nature more nearly identified with the leading part in "The Fool's Revenge." So powerful was the influence of this impersonation upon himself that he was forced to abandon the part of the "Fool" lest he should become in fact a fool.

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Character and the Face.

One not only becomes the character he plays, but it becomes reflected in his face. It is because of this that we gain our first impressions of those we meet, which is the instinctive effort of each to recognize the hidden man in the heart of the other. In waking hours a man may succeed in concealing on his features the reflection of this inner man; he may so steel his eye and train his face that he will succeed in hiding his real character from view. He may do this while awake, but in his sleep his features will certainly reflect the hidden man in the heart.

This led Mr. Gordon to speak of the utter futility of trying to lead two lives, which, he said, was nowhere so well illustrated as in Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," which he called a great spiritual allegory and the strongest lay sermon that was ever preached. Very graphically Mr. Gordon outlined the story and gave a vivid and realistic description of the horrible catastrophe. He explained that the allegory in which Stevenson described the transformation of a good man into one utterly evil was no strange case. How many young men in this city to-night he asked, are becoming Edward Hydes? Speaking of the danger from certain books, he said but ten cents will buy enough poison to damn a human soul.

But, while thoughts of low things would degrade and brutalize, thoughts on high things would uplift and spiritualize. Their traditions, their imaginings, made the stern character of the ancient Romans, who learned in their cradles that they were sons of the War God. They were taught that they were and must ever be masters, conquerors; and so their legions marched victorious through the world. Then the speaker took an illustration nearer home. He said:

"I speak of one whose character we would all do well to imitate—of the Southern gentleman of ante-bellum days. Where did he get that sense of chivalry, that sense of honor which felt a stain like a wound, that unbought grace of life which ennobled all it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its grossness. It was the effect of imagination. In his veins ran the blood of the Cavaliers, the noblest blood that has come to this land. He had a standard to uphold, and in the day of battle how gloriously did he maintain it!"

* * *

A Common Country.

Mr. Gordon spoke of the glories of Southern arms, and added: 'I know no South, no North, no East, no West, but only our common country. For me Mason's and Dixon's line is but a scar across the breast of our land, testifying to the glory of American arms." He spoke of the Grand Army of the Republic, and joined its members in their tribute to their dead comrades. But he said he was born in the Southland, and would not forget or have his children forget that they, too, had a grand army. Then he said:

"I believe that when Fame shall sound her last trumpet note and summon all earth's heroes to pass before her in grand review, that she may choose her own body-guard of immorials, a gray-bearded man in an old slouch hat will march in the van and lead the battalions; and on his right will ride the man, with head oft bared and eye uplift, who stood a wall of strength against which the tides of battle beat in vain; and on his left will be he who on Shiloh's bloody plain poured forth his young life, a rich oblation on his country's soil."

It needed not to call the names of Lee, Jackson and Johnston for Mr. Gordon's auditors to know that he spoke of these three heroes.

After saying that had Stevenson lived he would have drawn the other side of the picture of "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," the speaker described Hawthorne's allegory of "The Great Stone Face," and showed how Ernest's likeness to the face was another illustration of the truth that, "as a man thinketh, in his heart, so is he."

The lecture closed with a swift survey of the downfall of the nations. Who shall lead us? England holds the scepter in a palsied hand. The African tiger has bitten deep into the lion's neck. To whom shall this scepter come? Already it has come to the Benjamin among nations. But as we push forward our ship of state we shall see the glimmer of many false, misleading lights. There is but one light by which the mariner may steer that ship: It is the gleam from the face of our risen and glorified Lord.

THE WAY WE EAT.

AMERICANS RAPIDLY TURNING TO EUROPEAN PLAN.

Hotel Proprietors Welcome the Shift In Public Sentiment—What It Means.

"The American people are certainly going daft over the European plan of living at hotels," said Clerk Gresham of the Galt House last night as he assigned a half dozen travelers to the latter plan. "And I can't blame them," he continued. "It is the only way to live. Besides, the hotels make more money out of that plan than they do by the American. You take the average man who stops on the American plan. He goes into the dining room, picks up a bill of fare and orders half the dishes he finds. The order usually includes three or four and sometimes five meats. He eats one, tastes the others and they are spoiled. It is the same way with side dishes and pastry. The hotel has to lose all this, while if he had ordered on the European plan he would only take what he really wanted and pay for it accordingly. For 75 cents he can get three times as much as he wants in the American dining room and leave half of it untasted, though it is a loss to the hotel. When he goes into the cafe he only orders what he can eat and while it may not cost any more than the service in the main dining room, the hotel saves money by it.

"The American public is generally learning to appreciate the worth of a European service. We see it here every day by the European list's growing, and I predict that the day is not far distant when nothing but a European service can be procured in a first-class hotel in a city of any size."

Mr. D. B. Mulligan, associate Manager of the Louisville Hotel, was also of the opinion that American-plan hotels in large cities would soon be things of the past. He agreed that there was more money in the European service, and he thought that all would welcome the change, some when it may. A look at the register of the Louisville last night is convincing that a majority of Eastern people prefer the European service, while Southerners, Westerners and Kentuckians remain true to the American plan. However, the change in favor of the European plan is gradually taking place.

TELLS PRESIDENT FAITHFUL SHOULD HAVE OFFICES.

Alabama Republican Leader Does Not Approve of Mr. Roosevelt's Course.

Washington, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—District Attorney Vaughan, of Birmingham, the Alabama Republican leader under the last Administration, has been in Washington for several days becoming acquainted with changed conditions at the White House.

Mr. Vaughan was more frank with the President than a number of his Southern Republican friends, who when ex-Gov. Jones was appointed immediately telegraphed their approval of the President's course.

Mr. Vaughan told the Executive that he thought the offices in the South ought to go to Republicans under a Republican Administration and to Democrats under a Democratic Administration.

The Alabama Republicans are very much upset over the possibility that they are not to be recognized at the White House.

To make matters worse they are divided in factions and the President would have difficulty in selecting a man from one faction without vigorous protests from the other.

FLYING GLASS THROWS PASSENGERS IN A PANIC.

Limbs of a Fallen Tree Break Out the Windows On One Side of a Train.

Columbus, Ind., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The Chicago express to Louisville, on the Pennsylvania Lines, met with a mishap between Franklin and this city Saturday. A blinding rain and wind-storm was raging, and a tree had blown down, the top boughs extending on the track. Coming around a sharp curve at a high speed, the obstruction was not seen in time to stop, and all the windows on one side of two day coaches and the parlor car were smashed in. Broken glass flew in every direction, and passengers were seized with a panic, not being able to tell the cause. Several passengers were badly cut by the flying glass about the head and face, but no one was seriously hurt.

SENT HIS WIFE OUT AND HANGED HIMSELF.

Christopher Shelton, Aged Seventy, Commits Suicide In Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Christopher Shelton, aged seventy, a market man, hanged himself in his home this afternoon. He had been in ill health for some weeks.

About 4 o'clock he asked his wife to go next door and get him dinner. When she returned she found him hanging to a rafter in the second story of their home. He used a buggy line for a halter.

HIDES ILLS.

Edward VII. Regarded In Serious Condition.

INSURANCE RATES RAISED.

DISEASE OF RULER IS BELIEVED TO BE THROAT CANCER.

BULLETIN CLAIMS LUMBAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—A London cable to the Chronicle says: Alarming reports respecting King Edward's physical condition continue to circulate in court circles, where there are means of obtaining accurate knowledge.

That these reports have some substantial foundation is evidenced by the prohibitive rates now demanded by insurance companies on the King's life and the heavy advance premiums against loss in connection with outlays for the coronation.

The Norwich Union Insurance Company, of which Lord Rothschild is the chairman, was the first to advance the rates. The other companies quickly followed suit, for it is known how close the Rothschild family stands to royalty and how exhaustive are its sources of information.

The Chronicle London bureau has had inquiries made at Ballater, the nearest village to Balmoral, where the King is staying, and learns that something like a panic prevailed at Balmoral last week because of the King's condition. Not only was the late Queen's physician, Sir James Reid, summoned hurriedly from his holiday in Perthshire, but two local doctors were called to consult with Sir Francis Laking, who was in attendance.

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Bulletin Is a Blind.

The bulletin announcing that he was troubled with lumbago is regarded as a mere blind. That it was absurd was shown three days later when the King went shooting in the woods, the very last place a rheumatic patient would be permitted to go.

Even the shooting expedition was a feint, as it simply consisted in his driving to a lodge in the woods, where he lunched and returned early in the afternoon. The King was closely muffled up on this expedition.

He has aged greatly, presenting now an extraordinary contrast to the Queen whose preservation is so complete that she might pass for his daughter.

* * *

Throat Specialist Is Called.

Sir Felix Semon, the throat specialist who was summoned to Copenhagen when the King was there, as was exclusively cabled to the Chronicle at the time, has been at Balmoral too. He has just gone to Berlin, it is said, to consult Professors Bergmann and Virchow, who attended Emperor Frederick, who died of cancer of the throat.

The surgeons are still doubtful as to whether the King's throat affection is simply gouty. He is intensely anxious himself and this worry is wearing down his constitution.

In reporting the King's reply to the welcome of his dependents of Balmoral the other day it was stated (of course at the King's direction) that his majesty spoke in a clear voice, an observation so unusual as to cause much remark.

TO RECEIVE RED HAT IN FEBRUARY.

Next Consistory of the Catholic Church On the Pope's Pontifical Anniversary.

Washington, Oct. 13.—In well-informed Catholic circles here it is believed that the next consistory of the Catholic Church at Rome will be held in February, when Pope Leo XIII. attains the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. While there have been no definite advices to this effect, it is thought likely that this assembly will open the jubilee to signalize the closing of the quarter century of Pope Leo's regime, and that he will take advantage of it to deliver an allocution, taking a strong position on the question of assassination among other things.

Cardinal Martinelli will remain in office here until about time for the consistory. No authoritative word has yet reached here regarding the successorship. In view of his past experience it is quite likely that Cardinal Martinelli will be assigned to Rome to the congregations of the holy office, known as the "Inquisition," which watches the morals and discipline of the church, and the propaganda, which deals with the propagation of the faith.

Cardinal Martinelli and two or three of the newly created Cardinals, as well as possibly several Cardinals and Bishops that may meantime be created, will receive the red hat at the public session of the coming consistory.

HIGH JUMP RECORD BROKEN AT NASHVILLE HORSE SHOW.

Sure Pop, of Canada, Goes Over the Bars At Seven Feet and Four Inches.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Nashville's first Horse Show closed after 12:30 o'clock this morning with a thrilling and sensational high jump by Sure Pop, Crow & Murray's good Canadian animal, in which the world's record for high jumping was broken. In a soft tanbark ring the animal, carrying a 150-pound boy, sailed over the jump fixed at seven feet and four inches—the highest jump in contests. The record was seven feet and three and a half inches. Sure Pop, in competition with some of the best jumpers in the United States and Canada, did the high jump clean, passing three or four inches over the top bar in the very best form. The class was open to all comers without limit as to height. There were eight entries, six belonging to George Pepper, of Canada; one to Crow & Murray, of Canada, and one to Adam Phillips, of Birmingham. The contest started at five feet. One horse, Mynhopa, fell over the bars at six feet and eight inches and came near killing the rider, Joe Rooch. There were three horses for the high jump. Sure Pop went clear. Glenmere knocked the jump down, while Pearl, a favorite, refused at two trials and went over with a couple of bars at the final. The contest lasted almost two hours and into Sunday morning.



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The blackness of Monday is forgotten when the housekeeper views on Tuesday the snow-drift of linen that has been washed white with Ivory Soap. It floats.

RESERVOIR BREAKS.

TEN MILLION GALLONS OF WATER TURNED LOOSE IN EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

No Lives Lost, But the Property Damage Will Probably Reach $150,000.

East Liverpool, O., Oct. 13.—A large reservoir, containing 10,000,000 gallons of water, burst to-day and caused great damage. No lives were lost, but a score of people had narrow escapes. The money loss will reach probably $150,000.

The reservoir, which is owned by the city and which was only completed a few days ago, was filled this morning for the first time. It was taxed to its utmost capacity when the break occurred. A gang of laborers were laying pipes in a ditch near the wall which gave way, and miraculously escaped death. The basin is located 500 feet above the pumping station on the highest hill in the city. A number of houses are located on the hillside between the reservoir and the city proper.

When the wall gave way the water shot down the incline with a mighty roar, the noise made warning the occupants of the endangered houses, who rushed to a place of safety in time to save themselves. A party of children were playing in a road directly in the pathway of the torrent, and, though caught by a portion of the rushing water, were rescued. Dozens of large trees were torn from their roots and carried down the hillside with lightning rapidity.

The pumping-station was in the direct path of the flood, and was filled with wreckage, which so damaged the engines they cannot be used. Several houses were moved from their foundations.

SLY CUPID WORKS A WONDROUS PRANK.

Strange Tale of Love, Matrimony and Divorce In the Hills of Kentucky.

Greenup, Ky., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Kentucky hills, at a point not far distant from this city, furnished a story the equal of which is seldom found in the wildest fiction.

In Carter county, just across the Greenup county line, have lived for years the quartet who make up the persons of this little drama in real life.

They are John Liles and Edith Liles and George Danner and Lizzie Danner. For thirty years these respective couples lived as man and wife, to all appearances happily. Finally Cupid, who has mischievous spells, concluded to work confusion among them. It soon became apparent that George Danner had lost his heart to Edith Liles, who returned his affection, while John Liles and Mrs. Danner had also exchanged hearts. When the mischief became plain to all concerned the husbands took a common-sense view of the situation. Mutual divorces and remarriages were proposed and carried out, and thus a complete readjustment of the marital relations was affected. The former Mrs. Liles became Mrs. Danner and the former Mrs. Danner changed her name to Liles. It was a satisfactory legal change. In effect, the two men traded wives.

* * *

Another Change.

This was about two years ago. All went well until recently, when Cupid, evidently looking for some fresh sport, reversed the spell which had bound these victims of his trickery.

Old affections were revived and old ties reasserted their power. The men wanted to trade back, and the women were not unwilling. Again was held an amicable counsel; again common sense prevailed. The divorce mill was once more set in operation and the couples were again free. Two weddings followed in quick succession, and it is again Mrs. Edith Liles and Mrs. Lizzie Danner.

Liles is about seventy-eight years of age. His home is in Ruggles. Danner is about seventy-three years old and lives in Westerville. Both couples have grandchildren by their first marriages.

WENT ON ROCKS IN FOG.

Pacific Coasting Steamer Wrecked, Yet Disaster Was Without Panic.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 13.—In a dense fog, the Canadian Pacific steamer Hatling, from Skagway to Vancouver, went ashore yesterday afternoon at Tucker Bay, Jervis Island, and is now hard and fast on the rocks. The Hating had on board 170 passengers, of whom 130 were first-class and forty second class. There was no panic when the steamer struck, and the passengers were soon made aware that no danger was to be apprehended.

THOUSANDS

WITNESS THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES OVER THE BODY OF LORENZO SNOW.

The Dead Leader Laid To Rest In the Family Burial Ground.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 13.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, to-day paid its last tribute to its late President Lorenzo Snow. The great popularity and clerical prominence of the deceased drew to the city Mormons from every corner of the State, as well as many Gentiles who had known and respected the dead leader.

From 7 to 10 o'clock it is estimated that more than 2,000 persons, including practically all the aged leaders of the church, viewed the body at the Snow residence. Promptly at 10 o'clock the casket was raised by the twelve apostles and borne to the Tabernacle, where not less than 20,000 people had gathered to witness the funeral ceremonies.

The service was one of impressive simplicity, the absence of the ritual, the earnestness of the speakers and the beauty of the floral offerings and decorations of white drapery, trimmed with pale green leaves, combining to form a scene seldom witnessed in the historic house of worship.

The Tabernacle and Temple choirs, combining over 500 voices, rendered several numbers between the addresses. At 12:30 o'clock the Tabernacle service was concluded, and the procession was formed for the Oregon Short Line depot, where the funeral party started for Brigham City, which for many years was the home of Mr. Snow. At Brigham City the church organizations marched behind the casket from the railway depot to the cemetery, where the casket was placed in a specially constructed vault on the Snow burial ground with appropriate ceremony. After the dedication of the grave the funeral party returned to Salt Lake City, and the last rites connected with the interment of the fifth president of the Mormon Church were at an end.

OFFICERS SENT TO ALGERIA TO STIR UP THE ARABS.

A Turkish Plot To Cause Trouble In Case of War With France.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Le Francaise publishes a dispatch from Tunis announcing that a Turkish officer was recently arrested there on a charge of swindling, and that an investigation disclosed the fact that he had received instruction from the Ottoman Minister of War to organize a rising of the Arabs in South Algeria in the event of a rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey, resulting in a declaration of war. It was conclusively proved that his presence there was due to these instructions.

According to the same advices the incriminated officer was once one of several officers to whom was intrusted the same mission.

FOUR HOUSES BURNED.

Two Men Injured At Lewisport By the Explosion of Chemicals.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the town of Lewisport, Hancock county, eighteen miles above here, about 4 o'clock this morning, destroying the drugstore and stock of G. W. Shaffer, the office building of Dr. G. H. Plitt, the millinery shop of Miss America Hopper and the post-office building.

The stamps, mail matter and other things of value in the post-office were saved, as were the goods of the millinery store of Miss Hopper, but the stock of drugs and the furniture and books of Dr. Plitt were lost. The buildings were all frame, and all of them but the drugstore were small. The total loss is about $3,500, with but little insurance.

While John Ellis and Sam Pate were trying to save another building about 100 feet away by covering it with blankets, a can of calcium carbide in the rear of the burning drugstore exploded, severely injuring them.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

LAST OFFICIAL ACT.

Chinese Plenipotentiaries Forward Bond To Spanish Minister.

Pekin, Oct. 13.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries to-day performed their last official act and forwarded to the Spanish Minister, who is the doyen of the diplomatic corps, a bond of indemnity for 450,000,000 tales.

REFORMS

To Be Considered By Passenger Chiefs.

"ANTI-SCALPING" LEGISLATION

QUESTIONS OF SAFETY PAPER AND FORGED TICKETS.

THE MEETING AT ASHEVILLE.

Prominent Louisville Officials To Attend the Gathering and Join In Discussion.

PLANS OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will begin at Asheville, N. C., to-morrow and continue three days. It promises to be the most largely attended meeting the association has had in a number of years. Among the local railroad men who will be present are Mr. Charles L. Stone, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville; R. M. Allen, district passenger agent of the Southern railway; R. S. Brown, district passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; L. J. Irwin, general passenger agent of the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis; S. J. Gates, general agent of the passenger department of the Big Four, and R. E. Parsons, district passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Special Pullman trains will be run from New York by the Pennsylvania; from Washington, by the Southern railway, and from Cincinnati, by the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific. Through Pullman sleepers will be run from Louisville by the Southern railway, connecting at Lexington with the Queen and Crescent, thence to Harriman Junction and to Asheville. The Monon will handle the Chicago contingent by special train, which will pass through here to-night. Special trains will also be run from Memphis and New Orleans to accommodate the railway officials of the South who will attend the meeting.

The meeting will be a noteworthy one from many standpoints. Among the many important subjects that will be discussed will be "Anti-scalping Legislation," the "Use of Safety Paper" and the "Formation of a Protective Bureau." Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, is chairman of the standing committee on anti-scalping legislation. He will have a report to make which will doubtless be extremely interesting, in view of the recent decisions on ticket scalping by some of the Eastern courts. The action of the New York and Illinois courts in pronouncing unconstitutional anti-scalping laws passed in those States has discouraged the railroads, but the sharp fight made against the practice by Mr. Daniels places him in a position to discuss the question from a standpoint that will interest all railroad men.

The question of using a special safety paper for the printing of railroad tickets has been discussed at these meetings for years. At last year's meeting the time for placing this paper in use was extended until 1902. It is thought that some date will be decided upon at this meeting when the paper shall be adopted. Mr. O. W. Ruggles, of the Michigan Central, is chairman of this committee, and will make a report, as will Mr. A. J. Smith, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, who is secretary of the committee.

The question of forming a bureau to protect railroads against forgery and fraud on the part of ticket scalpers is in the hands of a special committee composed of the chairmen of the various traffic associations, and a report will be submitted which will deal with the subject at some length.

Reports will be read from the General Baggage Agents' Association on the discontinuance of brass checks for local and foreign baggage, and the transportation of excess baggage will come up for consideration. Other important matters will be discussed.

The meeting will be called to order at the Battery Park Hotel at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The address of welcome will be delivered by the Mayor of Asheville, and Mr. H. C. Townsend, general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific and president of the association, will respond. Mr. J. Francis, general passenger agent of the Burlington and Missouri River, was selected at the last meeting as orator for this year. Addresses will be delivered by other prominent railroad men.

The Southern railway will be the host on the occasion, and it has arranged an elaborate programme of entertainments. To-morrow evening a family supper will be served for the entire convention, and later in the evening a concert will be given in the ball room of the hotel. Wednesday morning the members of the association will be taken for a drive over the Biltmore farm, the handsome estate of George W. Vanderbilt. That evening there will be a banquet, followed by a dance at the hotel. Thursday the delegates will go by special train to Brevard, where luncheon will be served. That night supper will be served at the Battery Park Hotel, and at 11 o'clock the special trains will leave for home.

LOCATES 363 PLANTS.

Remarkable Industrial Record of the Illinois Central For Year Ending June 30, 1901.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The Record-Herald says:

A total of 363 new industries, representing a capitalization of about $10,000,000, have been established along the lines of the Illinois Central and its allied property, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road, during the year ending June 30, 1901. Industrially the year was the most prosperous experienced in the fifty years of the railroad's existence.

Facts regarding the industrial phase of the company's work are given in a report which was prepared by Industrial Commissioner Powers. Through his instrumentality alone over fifty big

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

industries were induced to locate on the lines of the company.

Long ago railroad officials recognized the fact that the industrial department of a great railway system is one of the most important. Upon the industrial agent depends largely the growth of traffic by an increase of industries accessible to the company's lines. The work in this respect of the Illinois Central industrial department has been phenomenal in the last five years. The efforts of the department have not been confined to the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, as 119 of the new industries located last year were located north of the Ohio river. Industrially and commercially, however, the influence of the Illinois Central upon the South has been marked. Many States which had become dead industrially are now in a flourishing condition, and manufactories of all kinds have sprung up with exceeding rapidity.

The industries located last year are distributed as follows among the States: Illinois, eighty-five; Indiana, two; Iowa, thirty-four; Kentucky, sixty-three; Louisiana, fifteen; Mississippi, 118; Minnesota, eight; Tennessee, thirty-six; Wisconsin, two. The industries include the following, the list showing a greatly diversified interest:

Plants manufacturing vinegar, bottles, flour, overalls, jean clothing, canned goods, coke, coffins, brooms, brick, tile, buggy timber, buggies, wagons, pumps, woolen knit goods, woolen cloth, mantels, screens, boxes, electrical engines, varnish, furniture, end gates for wagons, steel pipe and tanks, iron, wire and nails, harrows, creameries, tan bark, tobacco stemmeries, tobacco manufactured, cigars, heading, staves, coiled hoops, soap, lime, sash, door and blinds, preserves, spoke and ax handles, fertilizers, shoes, mattresses, pottery, columns, shuttle blocks, golf heads, cheese, woodworking machinery, creamery cooperage, gasoline engines, cotton oil mills, cotton mills, cotton compresses, rice mills, sawmills, planing mills, iron furnaces, coal mines, zinc mines, lead mines, barytes mines, fluorspar mines, ball clay mines, salt mines, stone quarries, breweries, distillery, ice and cold storage, electric light and waterworks, sugar refinery, general stores.

Illinois Central Improvements.

The stockholders of the Illinois Central will meet in Chicago Wednesday to vote on the proposition to increase the capital stock from $66,000,000 to $79,200,000, giving a new issue of $13,200,000 to provide funds for additional equipment, tracks, station and terminal facilities, betterment of grades, alignment and other improvements. This will make an increase of $29,200,000 since 1895, but the growth in mileage, earnings and value of property has been in even greater ratio during those six years, and the results thus far have fully justified the policy of expansion inaugurated by President Fish. It is expected that Louisville will receive some of the benefits of this added capital, as the Illinois Central officials have been discussing the advisability of extending and improving the Seventh-street station and increasing the terminal facilities here, and making a number of improvements on the line between Louisville and Memphis.

Traveling Passenger Agents.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents will be held at Los Angeles on November 12 and 13. The Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Rio Grande and Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Union Pacific, San Pedro, Salt Lake and Los Angeles, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wabash railroads have extended courtesies for the trip. A schedule of the trip has been sent local passenger men. It includes a number of side trips to interesting points in California. Banquets and entertainments of all kinds are down on the programme. Louisville will probably be represented at the convention.

PLANNING TROUBLE.

GEN. MALVAR, THE INSURGENT LEADER, BELIEVED TO BE AT WORK IN BULACAN.

Police Force At Banana Disarmed and the Members Arrested As Traitors.

Manila, Oct. 13.—The military authorities have received word that General Miquel Malvar, the insurgent leader, is believed to have left the province of Batangas, Luzon, and to be planning an operation in the province of Bulacan, where insurgent conscription has been progressing recently. The country there is mountainous and well adapted to guerrilla warfare.

Captain Pitcher has practically stamped out insurrection in the island of Mindoro.

The police force at Banana, Province of Batangas, has been disarmed and the Chief of Police and several others have been placed under arrest on charges of belonging to an insurgent society and using their offices to obtain information for the insurgents.

Major Braganza, the insurgent officer who ordered the execution of 103 Spanish prisoners and personally superintended the carrying out of the order, has been sentenced to be hanged.

There is intense feeling among the natives in San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, over the killing of a native by a soldier. Strong patrols are out in both San Fernando and Bacolor to prevent hostile demonstration.

There is considerable criticism here of the recent statements of Congressman Edgar Weeks, of Michigan, regarding Filipino character and possibilities. Members of the commission refer to his remarks as "too sweeping" and as "based upon too short an experience."

The native press unstintingly condemns the conclusions of Mr. Weeks as "unjust and viciously false."

Seek Gas Franchise At Somerset.

Scottsville, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Messrs. T. and T. J. Carpenter, as agents for an old and substantial company in Indiana, have filed application for a gas franchise here. Experts claim that gas in large quantities can be found near this city. The Carpenters expect to begin work in six months if the franchise is granted.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WILL CASTLEMAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN ALGIERS

Louisville Tenor Achieves Success In Role of Radames In Verdi's "Aida."



WILLIAM PRYOR CASTLEMAN.

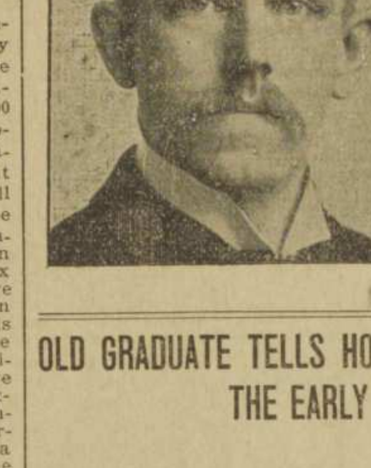
"Immense success" is the wording of a cable dispatch from Algiers announcing the result of Will Castleman's opening there Saturday night in the role of Radames in Verdi's "Aida." Two years ago Mr. Castleman made his debut in "William Tell" at The Hague. After a season of remarkable achievement, Mr. Castleman spent last year studying at the Grand Operahouse, Paris. This, his third season, finds him the leading tenor of the Grand Opera Company of the Municipal Theater in Algiers.

In speaking of Mr. Castleman's engagement, Les Moniteurs Des Theatres has the following paragraph:

"Mr. Castleman has been chosen by Messieurs Brument and Caulange, the joint directors of the Theater Municipal of Algiers, as first grand opera tenor for the season of 1901-1901. Among the works which Mr. Castleman will sing may be cited more particularly: 'Guillaume Tell,' 'La Juive,' 'Aida,' 'Le Trauvere,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'L'Africaine,' 'Le Prophete,' 'Sigurd,' 'Tannhauser,' 'La Walkyrie,' 'La Favorite,' 'Romeo et Juliette,' besides two creations of which we are now guarding the secret. We heartily congratulate Messieurs Brument and Caulange on their selection of Mr. Castleman, a young artist full of talent and distinction, which makes us foresee in him a member of one of our great lyric Parisian companies."

The Revue et Gazette Des Theatres is no less strong in its praise of Mr. Castleman's past work and predicts a brilliant future. It also speaks of two roles which Mr. Castleman is to create, but gives no hint as to what they may be.

GUSTAVE FRESE WILL GIVE ELABORATE PROGRAMMES AT BUFFALO



"Way Down Upon the Suwannee River" will float through the great Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, a week from to-day, and the man who will touch the keys of the immense pipe organ and thrill with its volume of sound is Gustave Frese, of Louisville.

Mr. Frese was selected several months ago by the Exposition Commissioners to represent Louisville at the two recitals to be given October 21 and 22, and he will leave the latter part of this week for the Rainbow City. He will give two elaborate programmes of about one hour each, and the first of these will include the old Southern air mentioned, with variations. The other numbers are of greater artistic strength. The selection of Mr. Frese by the Exposition Committee is an enviable compliment.

OLD GRADUATE TELLS HOW ONE OF THE EARLY PRINCIPALS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL TAMED A BULLY.

SEVERAL Main street business men who had been graduated from the Boys' High School were talking over their school-day experiences the other day. Judging from the recklessness and daredeviltry which they now confess themselves as having been guilty of, many of the fathers of boys now at the High School could give their sons leading pointers on how to make things warm for the teacher.

"When we went to school," said one, "the switch and the strap held sway. Moral suasion and things of that kind had not been heard of then. Nearly every good teacher at the Hight School kept a long heavy strap handy and some of them were not particular whether they held the buckle end in their hand or swung it against the offender. Those who didn't have a strap never failed to keep something else, which would be equally effective for rapping or smashing in a close-quarter contest. Boys who didn't study and keep up with their classes were never dropped back to the class below until the teacher had exhausted his driving power. In those days high school and ward school boys all looked alike if they didn't behave. A high school boy was never out of danger of getting a thrashing until he had been graduated or had quit school—of course, that is, if he did anything to merit it, though I don't remember more than one or two cases where seniors were whipped."

At this point an older member of the party remarked, "I went to the high school several years before the war and I remember a case where a senior got a good deal worse than a licking. It was when the late Capt. William N. McDonald, who was afterwards at the head of old Rugby School on Fifth street, first came to this city. He had not been very long a graduate of the University of Virginia when the Louisville School Board offered him the principalship of the Boys' High School and he accepted.

"From my best recollection the school was dominated at that time by a clique of boys who were simply terrors.

"At the head of the clique was a big red-headed fellow, named Williams. (I'll tell his name for he was afterward killed in the war and proved to be a splendid, gallant soldier.) He was the ideal bully at that time and the boy in school who didn't do his bidding never failed to rue it. If there was a teacher against whom he held an especial grudge, it would never go unavenged. Williams was simply a tyrant and he practiced his tyranny apparently without fear of anyone checking him.

"Upon Capt. McDonald's first appearance at school the whole clique, with Williams at its head, voted to make it exceedingly warm for him from the start. Capt. McDonald had a rather youthful appearance, and on this account, maybe, more than any other, the boys reached this determination.

"I was standing near Williams in the playground when he first saw Capt. McDonald. He turned around to some of the other boys and said in a low tone: 'We'll just run him out of here, that's all.'

"At the first opportunity, which to the best of my recollection was the next day, Williams and some of the other boys became insulting to the new principal. Capt. McDonald didn't do very much about it. Maybe he shook one boy, pushed another and probably spoke sharply to Williams. Anyhow, we all concluded that he was a sort of 'soft proposition,' as they say these days.

"Two or three days afterward a couple of boys were talking in the line in the hallway just after school had convened. Nearly the whole school was moving slowly through the hall to the various rooms. Williams was next to the two boys who were talking. Capt. McDonald, who was hardly three feet away, reprimanded them, and one of them sneered. In response Capt. McDonald struck the offender a stinging blow on the face. At this the whole school stopped and turned to look. Williams and his clique realized that the test between them and the new principal had come.

"The boy who had been struck turned like a flash on the principal and assumed a fighting attitude, just as Williams yelled out: 'Stand up to him, Johnny; I won't let him hurt you.' It all happened too quick for words to tell of it. Capt. McDonald made one step toward the boy who faced him—he was nearly as large as the principal himself—and knocked him down. Several others of Williams' clique had raised an angry cry, but when they saw one of their number go down none of them rushed in except Williams himself. And he wouldn't have had to move a step to get all the fight he cared for. Capt. McDonald was on him like a tiger.

"Williams was a powerful young fellow, and stood almost as tall as Capt. McDonald. But he never had a chance in that fight. For a moment Williams kept his feet. Then Capt. McDonald, who had caught him about the body, hurled him to the floor with a thud and knelt upon him. The whole school had forgotten all semblance of discipline. They crowded back down the steps and into the hallway, standing at a respectful distance in a wide semi-circle. One of the other teachers ran in and offered to help. Capt. McDonald waved him back with one disengaged hand. 'Never mind,' he said; 'I can attend to him.'

"And he did.

"Williams rolled and struggled on the floor. With every attempt to rise a blow or a rough shove sent him to the floor again. For two or three minutes they grappled. Then Capt. McDonald seemed to get the grip that he had been trying for.

"'Look out!' he exclaimed to the boys nearest, and began dragging the still-fighting, though now crestfallen, boy along the floor towards the rear of the hall. A lane opened up as if by magic, and the school pressed after. Capt. McDonald stopped in front of a closet door.

"'Here, open that door,' he said to one of the boys. Williams was kicking madly, but his hands were as if a vise held them.

"The school gazed on in silent horror, bluffed to a standstill. Williams was now bellowing for the members of his clique, but they hung back on the outskirts of the crowd as if ready to make a dash for the front door. The other teachers were quietly chuckling.

"The boy Capt. McDonald told to open the closet door promptly did so.

"'Reach me out that rope,' ordered the principal.

"A long piece of brand new clothesline was handed out.

"'Now, lend a hand here,' he said, beckoning. 'Grab his legs.'

"There wasn't even a moment's hesitation now. Three or four boys at once seized Williams by the feet and sat on them. Others roosted on his stomach. There never was a bully in a sadder plight.

"One of the eachers also lent a hand. He held Williams' arms while Capt. McDonald bound them tightly behind him with the clothesline. When fastened in a hard knot Capt. McDonald took out his knife and cut off the rest of the line. Then the boys who were sitting on Williams' feet got up. They lifted his legs and gripped them together while Capt. McDonald took several turns around them with the rest of the clothesline and tied it tight.

"'Now, look out,' said the principal, and he half dragged, half carried Williams across the hall and down the steps leading to the cellar. One of the boys held the cellar door open while Capt. McDonald deposited Williams on some straw in the darkest corner."

The speaker paused a moment, and one of the others asked:

"Did that break up the clique?"

"Well, I should rather remark it did. Williams was confined to the cellar for the rest of that school day. He was then released and allowed to go home. Two of the boys were sent down to cut the rope. Williams' father called at the school the next day. He had learned the particulars of the trouble—though his son never told him—and he thanked Capt. McDonald for what he had done. Williams came back to school the day after. I never saw a boy so changed in all my life. He was a model student from that time forth, and the rest of his old clique were almost as good. It was not long before the whole school became devoted to Capt. McDonald."

"How about that clothesline?" asked one.

"Oh, yes; I forgot. When Capt. McDonald took charge one of the other teachers had told him all about the clique and Williams. In talking to me long years afterward about the incident Capt. McDonald said: 'I bought that clothesline for exactly the use to which I put it.'"

WHEAT CROP.

THREE ESTIMATES OF WORLD'S YIELD FOR 1901.

BIG INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

American Opinion Withheld Until More Returns Are Available.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The Department of Agriculture, announces that the three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901 so far made agree that the crop is larger than that of either of the two preceding years. The estimates follow:

Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, 2,671,360,000 bushels of sixty pounds; Peerbohm's corn list of London, 2,711,600,000 bushels of sixty pounds and Bulletin Des Halles of Paris, 2,790,310,000 Winchester bushels. Our departments withholds its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been approximated in any of these estimates until a considerably larger number of official returns is available.

The official Hungarian estimate says the crop exceeds last year's by 209,881,000 bushels of sixty pounds, or by 212,430,000 Winchester bushels. According to Beerbohm the excess over last year's crop is 200,200,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and according to the Bulletin Des Halles, the excess is 136,777,000 Winchester bushels. The principal increase is credited to the United States, Canada and India, though various other countries are credited with larger crops than they had in 1900.

Official reports from the Russian Ministry of Finance received at the Agricultural Department state that for a long time have meteorological conditions in Russia been so unfavorable to the cereal crops as during the season concluding with the harvest of 1901.

These advices estimate the following yield for 1901:

Wheat 391,221,000 bushels, of sixty pounds, against an average of 415,796,000 bushels for the years 1895-99, and of the final official figures of 422,993,000 bushels for the total wheat crop in 1900. The rye estimate is 709,357,000 bushels of fifty-six pounds and oats 756,110,000 bushels of thirty-two pounds, against 920,132,000 bushels and 853,695,000 bushels respectively for 1900.

Strikers Still Riotous.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 13.—Another riot occurred to-day in connection with the street car strike but again, fortunately, there were no serious results. A big crowd assembled at the lower end of the Southside line during the afternoon and began piling obstructions on the track. As cars came along and halted they were greeted with a fusilade of stones. Two persons were injured.

One ton of Straight Creek Coal contains from 20 to 40 per cent. more fuel and correspondingly less ash than the coal you are now using. Telephone 815.

RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West from Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation during the twenty-four hours ended October 13, at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Tem.	Pre.	Stations.	Tem.	Pre.
New York	70	.70	Cincinnati	60	.00
Pittsburg	68	.00	Indianapolis	54	.00
Washington	74	.00	Chicago	54	.00
Charlotte	76	.00	Chatanooga	64	T
Atlanta	66	.00	Davenport	52	.00
Jacksonville	84	.00	Marquette	40	.00
Montgomery	70	.00	St. Paul	46	.00
New Orleans	72	.00	Bismarck	50	.00
Galveston	68	.00	North Platte	52	.00
Cor. Christi	74	.00	Omaha	46	.00
Palestine	62	.00	Kansas City	46	.00
Visksburg	64	.04	Dodge City	54	.00
Little Rock	56	.00	Oklahoma	58	.00
Memphis	58	.00	Amarillo	58	.00
Nashville	64	.02	Abilene	66	.00
Cairo	58	.00	El Paso	70	.00
St. Louis	52	.00			

T—Trace of rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 13.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	29.88	30.00
Temperature	48	51
Dewpoint	46	43
Humidity	91	75
Wind, direction	SW	SW
Wind, velocity	9	3
Weather	Clear	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 13.

Maximum temperature	61
Minimum temperature	48
Mean temperature	54
Normal temperature	60
Departure for day	—6
Departure for month	—6
Departure since March 1	+150
Prevailing winds	SW
Mean barometer	29.94
Mean relative humidity	83
Character of day	Pt. cl'dy.
Total precipitation	.03
Normal precipitation	.09
Departure for day	—.06
Departure for month	—.65
Departure since March 1	—5.92

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Indiana, from and to Cincinnati....Big Kanawha, from Evansville....Bellevue, from Derby.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Cincinnati, Capt. Bryant, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Big Kanawha, Capt. Dugan, for Carrollton at 4 p. m.... Bellevue, Capt. Green, for Derby and lower coast landings at 9 a. m....Charles B. Pearce, Capt. Ryan, for Tell City, Rockport, Owensboro, Evansville and all way landings at 4 p. m.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was falling last evening with 3 feet 8 inches in the canal, 18 inches on the falls and 5 feet 9 inches at the foot of the locks. Business quiet. Weather clear and pleasant.

DRIFTWOOD.

The rain everywhere Saturday promises a rise....It was quiet on the levee yesterday....The Bellevue laid over and leaves for Derby this morning....The John W. Thomas is due from Evansville, and returns to-morrow afternoon....The Crescent City goes down to-day....The Arkansas River Packet Company has decided to keep two boats on the Memphis and Vicksburg run the year round. Heretofore it had been the policy of the company to take off one of the boats during the dull season, but this plan will be abandoned, and the Delta and the Nowland will be fixtures....The harbor boat Transit is having a new and neat cabin put on at Howard's....The Barrett barge building plant at Levania, O., has closed a contract with Hill & Co., of Aurora, Ind., to build a large fine new wharfboat for that place. The boat will cost from $5,000 to $10,000....The W. W. O'Neil is the only coal combine towboat in service. All the others are laid up in the upper end of the river....Heavy fogs and thin water in the Ohio above Cincinnati have been detaining the lightest draught packets....Reduced rates on railroads to steamboatmen will be abolished at the end of the month.... Pittsburg is again raising a howl for a fireboat for that harbor....The United States Government has many thousands of dollars paid by mariners for marine licenses, which, the rivermen assert, should be refunded. A meeting of the pilots, engineers, mates and other organizations identified with the river may be held soon at Pittsburg to pass resolutions and appoint committees to wait upon Senator M. S. Quay, Congressmen Graham and Dalzell and others and place the matter in their hands. It is thought that if a systematic effort is made to recover the money little trouble would be encountered....Boats towing Winifred coal out of the Kanawha don't seem to have been very fortunate. The first was the Winifrede, and was not a success; then the D. W. Woodward went for it, beached herself and bankrupted her owners; several others followed and all failed. Then the second Winifred, R. K. Wells and now the new J. B. Lewis all burned. The machinery in the Lewis was out of the William Ernst, that had been a successful boat. The same engines wore the Hawkeye and the Hawkeye No. 2 out. The two Hawkeyes and the William Ernst are said to have made their different owners during their long lives a fortune of not less than $100,000. The Hawkeye No. 2, when new and owned by Pittsburg parties, in one trip made returns of $10,000 clear profit....The Charles B. Pearce is the Evansville packet to leave this afternoon.... The Tarascon will be up to-morrow to return to Evansville Wednesday....The river between here and Evansville is getting low at the bars, but the channels continue to cut out, and the packets come and go with good trips, and making good time....The Falls City is in from Kentucky river and returns to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock....The new People's Coal Co. towboat G. W. Thomas will be launched from the ways at Howard's to-day.... The new rebuilt steel snagboat C. M. Reese will leave Howard's on a trial trip to-day, and go to Arkansas river to-morrow. She is now one of the best snagboats in the service. Capt. George Musselman will be her pilot south from here. ....The new Muskingum river packet built by Ed Howard is about ready to go up the river and go to work. She is a good boat and a "money-maker."....No more Sunday excursions until next summer. The past has been a profitable season to boats.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—According to reports received at the headquarters of the rivermen to-night the chances for an early rise are not encouraging. The rains of Saturday night and this morning, while general at all up river points, failed to result in a rise. At Davis Island dam the marks on the indicator show but 2.7 feet. There is plenty of water, however, for packets operating on the upper rivers to move without any trouble. With the exception of the moving of the pool boats there was not much activity along the water front to-day.

Wheeling, Oct. 13.—River 2.8 feet and falling. Weather clear and cool.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The only movement to-day was the steamer Cincinnati from and to Louisville, and the Tacoma to Maysville to-night. The steamer Indiana is due from Louisville late to-night. It is understood that negotiations are about completed whereby the steamer Helen M. Gould, at present in the Charleston-Gallipolis trade, will, when the Columbia comes off the ways, be entered in the Chilo trade out of this city. She is to take the place of the Cando, which will be returned to her owners at Cattlettsburg. The M. P. Wells will re-enter the Chilo trade to-morrow afternoon in place of the Courier, which went into the Pomeroy trade Saturday. The Wells has had her hull repaired, and other work was done on her. The Bays are said to be receiving bids for the building of a sidewheel steamer. The machinery for a boat was bought by them some weeks ago. It is not known what trade she will be entered in. Stage of water at 6 p. m., 6.6 feet and stationary. Weather cloudy and cooler.

Madison, Ind., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—River 6.2 feet and stationary. The Sunshine passed up at 7:30 a. m. The Indiana went up at 1 p. m. The Falls City went down at 4:30 p. m. The City of Cincinnati passed down. Weather cold, after a good rain.

Evansville, Oct. 13.—River 5.4 feet and stationary. Weather cloudy and cooler; showery.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—River 6 feet and rising. Weather clear and cold. The J. B. Richardson arrived this morning from Evansville. The Dunbar arrived from Nashville this morning, and leaves for Clarksville to-morrow. The Lyda came out of the Tennessee river with a tow of ties to-day. The City of Clifton is due from St. Louis.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 13.—River 7.8 feet. Weather cloudy and cool. Arrived: Joseph Henry, Memphis, 6 a. m.; Patrol, lower Mississippi, 4 p. m.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 13.—River 2.4 feet and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

Sun And Wind

Can do no harm to face or hands protected by using

Woodbury's Facial Soap

and Woodbury's Facial Cream. Use the cream before, and the soap after, exposure to prevent freckles, sunburn and tan and secure a beautiful complexion.

Woodbury's Facial Cream cures chapped faces and hands.

Sold by dealers everywhere, 25 cts. each. Booklet free, or with sample cake of soap and tube of cream mailed for 5c stamps or coin.

Andrew Jergens & Co., Sole Agts., Dept. 11 Cincinnati, O.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS

CITY OF CINCINNATI and CITY OF LOUISVILLE FOR CINCINNATI

at 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Sunday at 9 a. m. Big Kanawha for Madison and Carrollton at 4 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Phone 141. C. C. FULLER, Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE MAIL CO.—For Owensboro, Evansville and way points. Steamers TARASCON, TELL CITY, MORNING STAR leave daily, except Sunday, 4 p. m. Wharfboat foot of Fourth ave. Telephone 495.

C. V. WILLIAMS, G. F. and P. A.

ROOMS WITH POWER FOR A Small Manufacturing Plant.

The Courier-Journal Co. has several desirable rooms of this kind for rent. Power, light and other conveniences of a modern office building included in a reasonable rental price; much lower than can be obtained elsewhere in Louisville. For particulars apply at COURIER-JOURNAL COUNTING ROOM.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—500 cigarmakers, men and women, on hand and machine work; we pay from 20c to 25c for bunches; from 30c to 35c for rolling. We also want 500 girls over 14 years of age to learn cigarmaking; good pay while learning; also 100 tobacco strippers; steady work guaranteed. HUMMEL & VOGT BRANCH AMERICAN CIGAR CO., north side of Jacob st., near Preston, J. S. LEDERER, Manager.

WANTED—The National Founders' Association will pay at least $3.75 per day for a few good machinery floor molders to work in Chicago, Ill.; permanent employment and no trouble. Address Box 410, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Steam fitters; steady work, good pay. Address SODEMANN HEAT AND POWER CO., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper with good recommendations to help out for a short time. Address R 32, this office.

WANTED—Machinist; only first-class, all-around machinist need apply. B. F. AVERY & SONS.

WANTED—Two first-class coat-makers. BECKER & SON, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—Ladies to do writing in their homes. This is a genuine offer and good salary paid. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope for particulars. MRS. M. A. KEE, Lancaster, S. C.

WANTED—Two lady solicitors to take orders; nothing to sell; on salary. O. C. FOSTER, cor. Fifth st. and Court Place.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word. Nothing taken for less than 10c

WANTED—Salesman to call on grocers and confectioners; salary and commission. P. O. Box 720, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—740 W. Jefferson st.; this is a large, light room, with good cellar; rent cheap. FIDELITY TRUST AND SAFETY VAULT CO., 206 to 210 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—In the very heart of the produce market (Jefferson st., bet. First and Second), with good storage, cellar, etc.; rent $35 per month. FIDELITY TRUST AND SAFETY VAULT CO., 206 to 210 Fifth st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR SALE—Store fixtures; get our prices on billiard and pool tables before buying elsewhere; sold on easy payments. Our cushions are guaranteed for twenty years and are made by a new vulcanizing process. Old tables fitted with our cushions are as good as new; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. See our advertisement of "Manager Wanted" for lawful slot machines. PALMER BILLIARD TABLE WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—One 150 h. p. Erie Ball Compound Condensing Engine in excellent condition; now running two dynamos in electric plant; reason for selling, engine too small. Address HOPKINSVILLE GAS AND LIGHTING CO., Hopkinsville, Ky.

FOR RENT—ROOMS AND FLATS.

Advertisements under this head 12½c a line. Nothing taken for less than 30c

FOR RENT—Office rooms, with all modern accommodations; light, heat and janitor service included in the moderate rental asked. Address S 10, this office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Clairvoyant medium, Rev. C. C. HOWLAND, 827 Eighth street; readings daily; advice on all affairs of life; fee within reach of all; no one turned away; hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., daily and Sunday.

PERSONAL—Materialization of spirits and flowers, Spiritual Temple, Clay, bet. Market and Jefferson sts., Thursday evening, October 17, at 8 o'clock. Don't miss it.

LOST.

LOST—Diamond pin; gold bar with diamond in middle. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to T. J. KNEDLER, 417 W. Main st.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES By STUCKY, QUEST & CO., 513 W. Main Street.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15, at 9:30 a. m., DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Underwear, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Blankets, Jeans, Shirts, Sweaters, Overalls, Capes and Jackets, Fur Goods, Ribbons, Gloves, etc. Also Mattings, Rugs, Carpets and a lot of Comforts damaged by water. Retail Stock Goods, etc.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, at 9:30 a. m., a large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. A good variety of goods of all kinds for Fall and Winter Wear. An invoice of Boys' and Youths' Fine Shoes. Also Retail Stock and Jobs.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, at 9:30 a. m., CLOTHING; a well-assorted stock of OVERCOATS, Men's Fine and Medium Suits, Youths' and Children's Suits, Pants and Knee Pants. Also HATS, Caps and Furnishing Goods. TERMS CASH.

STUCKY, QUEST & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals For Public Printing, Binding and Paper.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State until noon Thursday, November 14, 1901, for the executing of the several classes of the Public Printing and Binding in separate contracts, and for furnishing paper, envelopes and stationery for the term of two years from and after the first Monday in January next ensuing, at a certain rate per centum not to exceed the rates specified in the law, including the furnishing of the paper for election ballots and its delivery to the several clerks under the provision of the act of the General Assembly passed at the extraordinary session, 1900, which act was approved October 16, 1900.

The law governing the public printing and binding and furnishing stationery for the State is embraced in the act of June 20, 1893, Chapter 165, Kentucky Statutes, and in the act last above referred to.

A bond for $10,000 must accompany each bid. Solvent guarantee companies will be accepted in lieu of personal security.

Blanks for bidding may be obtained at the office of the Secretary of State.

Address all bids to C. B. Hill, Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky, and each bid should be indorsed on the outside of envelope containing it with name of bidder and marked "Bid."

Thursday, September 26, 1901.

(Signed.)

J. C. W. BECKHAM, Gov., Chairman.
ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Attorney General.
GUS G. COULTER, Auditor.
S. W. HAGER, Treasurer.
C. B. HILL, Secretary of State.
Commissioners.

MUSIC HALL, MARKET ST., Bet. 1st and 2d.

Central, Capacious, Clean, Comfortable. Its safety has been attested by the constant immense gatherings within its walls.

OPEN DATES.

Upper Hall for public meetings, lectures, concerts, entertainments.

The Lower Hall, with seating capacity for 1,000, especially adapted for Recitals, Concerts, Fairs, large Euchre Parties, Banquets, Business Meetings and Social Entertainments.

Upper rooms for Lodge Meetings or Dancing Classes.

MME. BUSH—HAIR STORE

Graduate of New York School of Dermatology.

513 FOURTH AVENUE.

Courier-Journal Office Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S To-night, To-morrow Night, Wednesday Mat. and Night.

THE ROARING FARCE

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

PRICES—Mat. 25c to $1. Night 25c to $1.50. Next—HOWARD GOULD.

MACAULEY'S—Special! SEATS ON SALE THIS MORNING FOR

MR. HOWARD GOULD'S appearance in "BROTHER OFFICERS" the latter half of this week. Prices—Mat. 25c to $1.00. Night 25c to $1.50.

TEMPLE THEATER. Drama and Vaudeville. Every Afternoon and Night. Mat. 10c, 15c, 25c. Night 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

MEFFERT STOCK CO. Presenting Sardou's Great Comedy Drama "A WIFE'S PERIL." Vaudeville Features— Mignani Family, Musical Barbers. FLORENCE TOWNSEND, The Dancing Marvel. And the POLYSCOPE.

Louisville Lyceum.

Rev. Dr. F. W. GUNSAULUS

Will deliver his famous lecture, "OLIVER CROMWELL AND HIS TIMES,"

AT MUSIC HALL,

Tuesday Evening, October 15.

Next Attraction—Hamlin Garland Oct. 29.

Matinee to-day 15c and 25c. AVENUE Every night 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

A Gorgeous Spectacle.

HANLONS' SUPERBA New Scenery. New Tricks. New Specialties. Everything New.

Next week, "Across the Pacific."

THE PIANOLA Plays any piano—anyone can play it. You are invited to hear it. At Smith & Nixon's, 622 Fourth Ave.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.—Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets.

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday. s Sunday only. a Stops at Fourth street.

From Tenth and Broadway Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	a* 3:15am	* 2:45am
Cincinnati and East	a* 8:40am	a* 9:15pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:20pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 4:30pm	a*11:31am
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	* 9:25pm	* 8:20am
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	* 3:00am	* 2:30am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 2:35pm	*12:40pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:10am	* 7:05pm
Bowling Green Accom	† 5:15pm	†10:25pm
Middlesboro Mail	* 8:25am	* 4:35pm
Knoxville Express	* 8:30pm	* 6:00am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:10pm	† 8:00am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 7:40am	† 5:45pm

From First and Water-street Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	† 7:20am	† 7:35pm
Frankfort and Lexington	† 7:20am	†11:57am
Frankfort and Lexington	† 2:00pm	† 5:25pm
Frankfort Accom	† 4:00pm	† 8:10am
Shelbyville Accom	† 5:10pm	† 8:30am
Shelbyville Accom	s 5:10pm	s 9:00am
Shelbyville Accom	† 7:10am	† 5:50pm
Lagrange Accommodation	† 6:10pm	† 7:34am
Lagrange Accommodation	† 5:00pm	† 7:35pm
Lagrange Accommodation	s 1:15pm	s 8:55pm
Lagrange Accommodation	s 6:45pm	s 6:00pm
Beard Accommodation	† 9:00am	†10:45am
Prospect Trains	† 6:20am	† 7:48am
	* 8:10am	* 9:40am
	†10:15am	†11:45am
	* 2:05pm	* 4:10pm
	† 4:30pm	† 5:45pm
	† 6:00pm	* 7:15pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Union Depot, Seventh and river—Time-card effective May 19, 1901:

LOUISVILLE DIVISION.

No. 1, daily, 7:45 a. m., Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Georgetown (except Sunday), Lexington, Burgin and all points South via Q. and C. Sleeper to Asheville, Harriman and Knoxville. Returning ar. 7:50 p. m.

No. 5, daily, 4 p. m., Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Georgetown, Lexington and Burgin. Returning ar. 10:40 a. m.

No. 3, daily, 7:30 p. m., Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Lexington and all points South. Sleeper to Birmingham via Chattanooga. Returning ar. 8:40 a. m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

No. 4, daily, 8:50 a. m., Evansville and St. Louis. Lv. New Albany 9:10 a. m. Parlor and dining cars. Returning ar. 5:45 p. m.

No. 2, daily, 10 p. m., Evansville and St. Louis. Lv. New Albany 10:20 p. m. Sleeper to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:10 a. m.

No. 10, daily, except Sunday, 6 p. m., Evansville. Returning ar. 11:59 a. m.

No. 4 connects with branch trains to Rockport and Cannelton.

B. AND O. S. W.—Union Depot, Seventh and river. Cincinnati and the East; St. Louis and the West:

No. 14, daily, 2:30 a. m., for Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Sleeper to Cincinnati.

No. 16, daily, 8:05 a. m., for Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Chair car and sleeper to Cincinnati.

No. 18, daily, 2:10 p. m., for Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

No. 20, daily, 5:45 p. m., for Cincinnati and points East and North. Sleeper to Buffalo via Big Four from Cincinnati.

No. 16, 2:30 a. m.; No. 14, 8:05 a. m.; No. 44, 5:20 p. m., daily, for St. Louis, Springfield and the West. Sleepers to St. Louis.

Trains from East and West ar. 7:05 p. m., 11:52 a. m., 5:55 p. m. From East, 9:30 p. m. also.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES—Union Station, Tenth and Broadway:

Daily, 8 a. m., for Indianapolis and Chicago. Returning ar. 7:10 p. m.

Daily, except Sunday, 1:45 p. m., for Indianapolis and Cambridge City. Returning ar. 5:15 p. m.

Daily, 4 p. m., for Indianapolis, Pittsburg and the East. Returning ar. 12:05 p. m.

Daily, 8:30 p. m., for Indianapolis and Chicago. Returning ar. 7:40 a. m.

VIA L. AND N. AND PENN. LINES.

Daily, 3:15 a. m., for Columbus, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Returning ar. 9:15 p. m.

Daily, 1 p. m., for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Columbus and Pittsburg. Returning ar. 11:31 a. m.

Daily, 4:30 p. m., for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Columbus and Pittsburg. Returning ar. 2:15 p. m.

BIG FOUR ROUTE (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway)—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

Daily, except Sunday, 8 a. m., for Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Mattoon, St. Louis, Danville, Peoria, Lafayette, Chicago, Greensburg, Anderson, Alexandria, Wabash, Elkhart, Niles and Benton Harbor. Returning ar. 6:30 p. m.

Daily, 8 p. m., for Greensburg, Indianapolis, Peoria, Lafayette and Chicago. Sleeper to Chicago. Returning ar. 7:30 a. m.

FROM CINCINNATI.

No. 43, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Sleepers and dining cars.

No. 16, daily, 2:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Parlor cars and sleepers.

No. 18, daily, 6:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Sleepers and dining cars.

No. 28, daily, 9:35 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Sleepers.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY—Union Depot, Seventh and river. Schedule in effect March 1, 1901:

F. F. V. LIMITED, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Sleeper to New York and dining car out of Louisville. Returning ar. 8 p. m.

WASHINGTON EXPRESS, daily, 6 p. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Sleeper to Washington and dining car out of Louisville. Returning ar. 11 a. m.

LEXINGTON SHORT LINE, trains, daily, 8:30 a. m. and 6 p. m., for Shelbyville, Frankfort, Lexington, Winchester and Mt. Sterling. Returning ar. 8 p. m. and 11 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

No. 103, daily, 8:40 p. m., for Memphis and New Orleans. Sleepers, dining and chair cars. Returning ar. 7:45 a. m.

No. 101, daily, 12:01 p. m., for Memphis and New Orleans. Sleeper and dining cars. Connection to and from Owensboro (except Sunday) and Hodgenville. Returning ar. 5:35 p. m.

No. 121, daily, 7:20 a. m., for Fulton, Paducah and intermediate points. Connection to and from Elizabethtown (except Sunday), Hodgenville (except Sunday), Evansville, Henderson, and Hopkinsville. Returning ar. 4:55 p. m., except Sunday at 7:55 p. m.

No. 131, daily, 5:35 p. m., for Central City. Connection to Elizabethtown and Hodgenville, except on Sunday.

Illinois Central trains afford connections for all points in Arkansas, Texas and the Southwest.

MONON ROUTE—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Union Station, Tenth and Broadway:

No. 6, daily, 7:36 a. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. For French Lick also, except on Sunday. Parlor and dining cars. Returning ar. 7:09 p. m.

No. 8, daily, except Sunday, 2:53 p. m., for French Lick and Bloomington. Returning ar. 10:27 a. m.

No. 4, daily, 8:30 p. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Sleepers to Chicago. Returning ar. 7:45 a. m.

HENDERSON ROUTE—Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

No. 41, daily, 7:45 a. m., for Owensboro, Henderson, Evansville and St. Louis. Connects for Fordsville, Hardinsburg and Falls-of-Rough. Returning ar. 7:45 p. m.

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MONDAY........OCTOBER 14, 1901

"Business."

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—With easier money conditions prevailing this week and a continuance of the great activity among manufacturers and jobbers, the commercial and financial barometer points to fair weather. Bank clearings still run far in excess of last year, and the same is true of railroad earnings, indicating that more than the natural gain is being experienced in general trade. The iron and steel market continues healthy, and although the production of pig iron has increased about 8,000 tons per week during September, there was a decrease of 20,000 tons in the stocks on October 1. The grain markets have been strong, but the action of such a corn-carrying road as the Atchison in increasing the dividend on its common stock from 3 to 4 per cent. would seem to mean that no serious losses are feared.

The statement of the New York banks this morning was satisfactory, as it showed an increase in cash and surplus reserves, though not to the extent that had been expected. Loans were reduced $2,657,500 and deposits shrunk $864,200. There was a ret gain of $1,707,100 in cash and of $1,923,150 in the surplus reserve.

The banks now hold cash amounting to $253,155,400, which is 26.85 per cent. of deposits, against $251,448,300, or 26.64 per cent. a week ago, and $250,406,100, or 26.73 per cent. two weeks ago.

Their surplus reserve is $17,483,175, compared with $4,463,925 a year ago, $1,177,350 two years ago, $19,661,550 three years ago, and $15,560,025 a week ago.

The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks and a year ago:

	Oct. 5, 1901.	Oct. 12, 1901.	Oct. 13, 1900.
Loans	$873,558,200	$870,900,700	$87[illegible],8[illegible]5,000
Specie	180,354,600	182,501,900	160,2[illegible] 200
Legal tender	71,093,700	70,653,500	59,601,900
Deposits	943,553,100	942,688,900	861,538,700
Circulation	30,618,100	30,983,800	30,281,600

The relation between the total reserve and the liabilities is as follows:

	Oct. 5, 1901.	Oct. 12, 1901.	Diff'r'ces.
Specie	$180,354,600	$182,501,900	†$2,147,300
Legal tender	71,093,700	70,653,500	‡440,200
Total reserve	$251,448,300	$253,155,400	†$1,707,100
Reserve req.	235,888,275	235,672,225	‡216,050
Surplus res.	$15,560,025	$17,483,175	†$1,923,150

†Increase. ‡Decrease.

While the extensive liquidation in stocks and the large payments of taxes did not show the expected increase in cash and reserves, the situation seems so comfortable to the banks that call loans closed at 3 per cent. and have averaged about 3¾ per cent. for the week, the range being 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange has been quite firm, but grew weaker at the close, and while there is no present expectation of gold imports, the precious metal is being recruited from the Klondike and Australia. The growing ease in money caused a brisk revival in speculation in Wall street, which was followed by heavy profit-taking at the close of to-day's market.

In the iron and steel trade there has been a continuance of such activity that many have thought higher prices would come, but this feeling is discouraged by the conservative element, who think the crest has been reached. There is a slacking in plates and wire rods and rails, due to outside competition. Lower prices are made for 1902 deliveries of steel, but the demand for structural shapes is stronger than ever. The statistical position continues very strong.

The dry goods trade is quiet, though prices are firmly held. The situation at Fall River is improved, and woolen goods are firm. It is noticeable that there is less use of shoddy and adulterants by the woolen mills, a better class of goods being taken. Hides and leather are very high, but the finished products are unchanged in prices.

Coton has been advanced by bad crop reports, and the visible supply is now about 137,000 bales below what it was last year. Corn and wheat have also been moved up slightly. The export business, while not so large as in August, is still fairly good for wheat. The movement of corn is light.

Failures in September show liabilities much below the same month in preceding years, and below five of the eight preceding months in this year.

Business in Louisville has been excellent, though the dry goods jobbers have to report a slight falling off because the buyers came earlier during the Triennial Conclave and the Interstate Fair. Manufacturers are all doing well. At the annual meeting of the State Bankers' Association last Thursday most encouraging reports were made as to business. The corn crop is poor, but the bankers think the loss has been made up by the tobacco, hay and potato yields. There is an active legitimate demand for money in Louisville, and rates are very firm.

Our South American Trade.

A late report from the Bureau of Statistics calls renewed attention to the unsatisfactory state of our trade with South America. Thus we furnish Canada with 52 per cent of her total imports, Mexico 40 per cent, Central America 35 per cent, but to the countries of South America fronting on the Caribbean Sea, importing $36,000,000 worth of goods annually, only 25 per cent. But this part of South America is relatively our best customer there, for the countries fronting on the Atlantic, with annual imports of $27,000,000, give us but 10 per cent of their purchases. The same proportion obtains with the countries fronting on the Pacific, with $60,000,000 worth of annual imports.

There are reasons for this, of course. The first assigned by the Bureau of Statistics is that the markets of South America are practically as near to Europe as they are to the United States. We are so much accustomed to thinking of South America as directly south of us that we need to be reminded that its easternmost point is 2,600 miles farther east than New York, so that it is nearer to the seaports of Southern Europe than to New York. The distance, however, to the great seaports of England and Germany is a little less than to New York, but the difference is not material. Other reasons are the familiar ones of the lack of banking facilities, the neglect of American merchants to study the trade methods and requirements of the South American States and to solicit business there in the languages of the countries. Finally and chiefly, however, the need of more lines of American steamships to South American ports is emphasized. So much stress is put upon this that it is said that with more ships the other difficulties might be overcome.

The value of direct lines of transportation need not be disputed, but it is easy to exaggerate their importance. The tendency to exaggerate is greatly strengthened by the clamor for subsidies. Transportation facilities do not create trade, though within certain limits, they may divert it from one country to another. There are plenty of steamships that are willing to go wherever cargoes are to be had. The business of transportation is, in fact, overdone. One of the stock arguments for subsidies is that tramp steamers are so numerous that they will carry freight at prices ruinous to regular lines. A tramp steamer is one that will go anywhere that a cargo may be had for transportation to any port whatever. The deficiency is not in ships but in cargoes. Whenever there is business sufficient to justify the establishment of regular lines there is abundance of capital eager to seek employment. The reason there are not more lines is because the trade is not sufficient to support them. It is a losing business to run steamships with inadequate cargoes, so that transportation must wait upon trade. When the trade is obtained the transportation facilities will not be wanting.

"Something Just As Good."

Judge Morris, of the United States District Court for Maryland, has decided that the extra tariff imposed on sugar from Russia is in accord with law. The statute permits the imposition of an additional duty on sugar from countries paying an export bounty. Russia pays no export bounty on sugar, but the court holds that the inducements held out to exporters are just as good as a bounty.

With reference to this decision it may be said that it is not final until approved by the Supreme Court. The tariff law mentions export bounties, but says nothing of something just as good. One of our courts assumes to interpret a law of Russia and to read into it a meaning which the Russian Government distinctly repudiates. It also reads into a United States statute words which it does not contain. All this is done to prevent the consumers of the United States from getting their sugar a trifle cheaper, though it by no means appears that there is any probability that this would happen.

Russia is not one of the countries from which we obtain sugar in commercial quantities. The European countries which are specifically named in our Treasury reports as sources of sugar imports are the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands. All the rest of Europe sent us in the last fiscal year only $90,000 worth of raw sugar and $665,000 worth of refined, out of imports of the value of $90,500,000, not counting Hawaii. This eliminates Russia for all practical purposes. The whole of Europe outside the countries named furnishes less than 1 per cent. of our sugar imports, and this small quantity cannot influence the price. We import about four billion pounds of sugar per annum. Of this Hawaii furnished in 1900 more than 500,000,000 pounds, or about 12½ per cent., yet the free sugar from Hawaii under the reciprocity treaty did not make sugar cheaper to consumers in this country. It is, therefore, apparent that the controversy with Russia was provoked for no practical purpose, speaking from the standpoint of protection.

On the other hand, this doctrine of "something just as good" supplies a weapon to the enemies of American trade in foreign countries. They can play at that game as well as we can. They are already coming forward with assertions that our protective tariff to head off foreign competition and our trusts to reduce domestic competition are equivalent to export bounties. They assert that the tariff and the trusts enable the American producers to exact so great profits from American consumers that they can afford to sell their surplus abroad at a very small profit, or even at no profit at all. It has been demonstrated that many commodities are sold abroad for much less than the prices which they command at home. For example it was recently asserted by one of the steel magnates that American steel billets can be laid down in London at $16.50 per ton, while in the United States they command $26.50 to $27. Thus if we are to resort to the argument of "something just as good" we can easily show that the United States are paying the equivalent of more than $10 a ton export bounty on steel, though the laws provide for no bounty at all.

In the case of Russia, this mischievous policy is put into operation without necessity even from a strictly protective standpoint. No industry of the United States is endangered by Russian competition, our annual imports from that country footing up about seven millions in all, against eight million dollars' worth of exports to Russia. Thus, upon the idea that an excess of exports is an advantage, we have the better of Russia in trade at present and might well afford to waive technicalities so attenuated as the doctrine of virtual export bounties when no actual bounties are authorized. The courts will settle the technical question, but the law itself is subject to the control of Congress, and can be modified in particulars that are found injurious to American trade.

The New Atchison Dividend.

The action of the directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad in putting the $102,000,000 of common stock on a 4 per cent. per annum basis last week was an occurrence of much significance in financial circles, and is having a world-wide effect. The first dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared on the common stock last April, and, indeed, though reorganized in 1895, no dividend was made on the preferred stock until January 26, 1899, when 1 per cent. was paid. The distribution was successively advanced at the semi-annual periods until August, 1900, when the payment of 2½ per cent. established the full 5 per cent. per annum basis to which the shares were entitled.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the system is such a large one, owning 7,797 miles of track, and with a capitalization of $114,000,000 of preferred stock, in addition to the $102,000,000 common, it is no wonder that the matter has attracted wide attention. It is the more notable because it has been done at a time when the failure of the corn crop and the assassination of President McKinley have led to a decline of some twenty points in the Wall street market quotations of railroad shares and the free expression of opinions on every hand that the period of prosperity in the United States has come to the turning point for the decline.

The Atchison is a great corn-carrier, and ordinarily its traffic should be seriously affected by the falling off in the yield, hence the taking on of this additional burden in charges does not at first have a conservative look. It can be said, however, that the dividend just declared has been earned, for it is to be paid out of the receipts of the last fiscal year, which are already known and in hand. Moreover, after paying the full 3½ per cent. that has been declared this year on the common and the 5 per cent. on the preferred shares there will remain a surplus balance of $3,195,837 on the operations of the twelve months, above all fixed charges. This is almost equal to the full dividend of $3,570,000 on the common shares, so the payment can be made and still the road left in easy circumstances.

A more important question is as to the future. Whether the earnings will be sufficient to maintain these dividends is the real point to be considered. It should be remembered that the management of the railroad is possessed of "inside information," as it is called, and hence is in the best position to judge. On this point President Ripley, in his annual report, was outspoken. He expressed the opinion that "the increased tonnage in other lines of business and other territory" would compensate for the loss of business in Kansas and Oklahoma. Other officers of the road, Vice President Morton among them, are even more confident. A Boston director is quoted as saying:

"The outlook throughout that part of the West which is traversed by our lines is bright. Farmers are prosperous, and the only difficulty that we are experiencing is from the shortage of cars. The winter wheat crop was never so large as this year, and there is every indication that we shall haul over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat more than last year. It is true that we are now paying dividends of nearly $10,000,000 annually, but even at this rate I predict that Atchison common will show earnings of between 9 and 10 per cent. during the next fiscal year."

The action of the directors in declaring the dividend was unanimous, so it is clear that they anticipate no material falling off in revenues for the present fiscal year nor the years to come. Another fact to be considered is that for July and August, which come in this fiscal year, there were very large increases in earnings, amounting to $1,753,682 in the gross and $1,212,721 in the net over the returns for the same months in 1900. It should also be recalled that when the Atchison first began dividends, and when it paid the full dividend on the preferred shares, the same charges of lack of conservatism were made. It was the same when the Union and the Northern Pacific began to distribute their profits, and so also with the other reorganized railroads.

The lesson of the Atchison dividend is that railroad financiers are not alarmed as to the financial outlook. They may be right and they may be wrong, but they have clearly put themselves on record. This is true of too many railroads and too well-known ones for an enumeration to be necessary—it is the general policy.

The Twentieth Century World Powers.

Sir Robert Giffin, in an address the other day to the Economic Science and Statistics Section of the British Association, discussed the statistics of population in a way that has evoked considerable interested comment.

The basis of his remarks was the great increase in population of Europeans and peoples of European origin during the Nineteenth century. At its beginning this population, exclusive of South and Central American countries, was about 170,000,000; at its close it was about 510,000,000. Of this aggregate the growth of the United States was from a little more than 5,000,000 to nearly 80,000,000, and of the English population of the British Empire from about 15,000,000 to 55,000,000. Germany's growth was from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000, and Russia's from 40,000,000 to 135,000,000—partly due to annexation—while France increased from 25,000,000 to only 40,000,000.

The necessary effect of this, Sir Robert, argues, is to "assure the preponderance of European peoples among the races of the world—to put aside completely, for instance, the nightmares of yellow or black perils arising from the supposed overwhelming mass of yellow or black races, these races by comparison being stationary, or nearly so. Equally it follows that the relative position of the British Empire, the United States, Russia and Germany, has become such as to make them exclusively the great world Powers, although France, for economic reasons, notwithstanding the stationariness of its population, may still be classed among them. When one thinks what international politics were only a hundred years ago—how supreme France then appeared; how important were Austria, Italy, Spain and even countries like Holland, Denmark and Sweden—we may surely recognize that with a comparatively new United States on the stage, and with Powers like Russia and Germany come to the front, the world is all changed politically as well as economically, and that new passions and new rivalries have to be considered.

This growth is continuing, and in the next generation it seems certain that the United States will be a larger international factor than it is now. The foreign nations with which the British Empire is likely to be concerned are Russia, Germany and the United States, while other nations must more and more recede in importance, though France, because of its relations with Russia, occupies a special place.

Emphasizing the increasing dependence of Europe upon imported supplies of food and raw material, Sir Robert adds:

"We are accustomed, and rightly so, I think, to consider naval preponderance indispensable to the safety of the Empire, and especially indispensable to the safety of the country from blockade and from the interruption of its commerce, which would be our ruin. But our position in this respect is apparently not quite exceptional. Less or more our continental neighbors, and especially Germany, are in the same boat. In the event of war, if they could not make up the loss by traffic over their land frontiers, they would be just as liable to suffer from blockade and interrupted commerce as we are. It is conceivable, moreover, that in certain wars some of the countries might not be able to make up by traffic over their land frontiers for blockade or interruption of commerce by sea. I should apprehend, for instance, that Germany, if it were victorious by sea in a war with France, would insist upon Belgium and Holland, on one side, and Italy and Spain on the other side, not supplying by land to France what had been cut off by sea. One or more of these countries might be allies of Germany from the first.

"Contrariwise France and Russia, if at war with Germany and the Triple Alliance, might practically seal up Germany if they were successful at sea, insisting that the Scandinavian countries and Holland should not make up to Germany by land what had been cut off by sea. Germany in this view, apart from any possibility of rupture with this country, has a case for a powerful fleet. It is not quite so much liable to a blockade as we are, but there is a liability of the same kind. The question of naval preponderance among rival Powers may then become rather a serious one. If preponderance is to be nearly as essential to Germany as it is to this country, who is to preponderate? What our practical action ought to be in the premises is a question that might easily lead us too far on occasion like this, but the facts should be ever present to the minds of our public men. We may be quite certain that they are quite well known and understood in the councils of the Russian, German, French and other Continental Governments."

This address seems to have made a deep impression in England. The London Times, for instance, conculdes a long review of it thus:

"All this should make no Englishman afraid who has equal confidence in his own race, in its intellectual, moral and economic equipment for the future. But it should make us reflect, and it should make our public men beware. The political forces of the future lie, for those who know how to look for them, in the economic facts of the present and the past. Sir Robert Giffen has shown us how and where to look for them. It will be 'our own fault, and our very great fault, and not the judgment of Heaven,' if, by ignoring them now, we allow them to overwhelm us hereafter."

Clearly the present struggle with the Boers is not the greatest struggle which the British must meet during the current century.

If it is true that the Washington Government intends to demand reparation of the Porte for the abduction of Missionary Stone the Porte will doubtless have something to say about the request from Washington that the Ottoman troops be called off so that the ransom may be paid in peace.

"AND THAT REMINDS ME"—

James Deering, a California ranchman, is a man with a purpose. He was at the Louisville Hotel a few days ago, and when a party of traveling men began to joke, Deering joined them. Finally the talk turned to parents and their duty to their children. The Californian was in his element. It was then that he proved that he was a man with an aim in life.

"The man that doesn't provide for his children ain't no man," was the way he opened his remarks. "And a man wants to do a little better with his children than his father done by him. That's a good rule. Now, I have one son. He is one year old, yet I've started an endowment fund in his name. It's like this: When he's forty years old I want him to retire with $50,000. Spot cash, understand. Now, did you ever figure on that?

"That means $1,250 a year from date of birth. Figuring it down, it means $104.66 2-3 a month; $3.45 a day. Now, I'm going to deposit that $104.66 2-3 a month until he is twenty-five. Then we'll begin to deposit together. This $50,000 will be my aim in life. I'd make it $100,000 if I could.

"Now, there is a little fun connected with this enterprise. One day when I didn't have anything to do, I figured on how much I ought to deposit every hour. It amounted to a little over fourteen cents. Now, me and the kid, when we're romping, walk over to the savings bank every time the clock strikes and in goes fifteen cents. The price of a good cigar, you know—and, by the way, I've quit. It will go a long way toward that $50,000."

* *

A certain Louisville man did not realize until last week how warm the weather was last July, and then the realization came like a load of bricks down an elevator shaft on a kitten in the basement.

The Louisville man owns property, and on some of it he has houses for rent. The latter part of June, just at the time when the mercury began to think of taking a phenomenal ascent in the thermometer tube to set a precedent for all summers of the Twentieth century, he bought a vacant lot in a fashionable section of the city, and immediately decided to build a handsome, though small, residence thereon. An architect and a contractor were employed, plans of the building drawn and submitted to the owner and everything made ready to push the work to a rapid completion.

By the time the foundation had been laid the temperature was making century runs daily. The owner would not permit a suspension of work during the hot spell, but insisted on rapid completion, and, doubling the force, he got it. The 15th of the present month found the contractor at the owner's door with the keys to the new residence. They were turned over with exchanges of a few bouquets.

Last Thursday a young man and his bride called to see if the pretty house, just finished, was for rent. It was, and the happy prospective landlord would go with the couple.

"Oh, such pretty rooms! Such taste in woodwork!" the bride said to the old man as he dreamed of quoting a higher figure for rent than he first had decided. Then the dream became a nightmare.

"But where are the mantelpieces?"

"Um—um—umum! We—er—we—er have no mantelpieces in the house." And a dazed expression settled in the old man's eyes.

"Then the registers. Where are they?"

"We've—ve—ve got no registers."

"Well, how do you propose to heat the house?" Anger snapped from the black eyes of the girl.

The old man was dumfounded.

"We forgot all about heating the residence."

And that is why six chimney builders have been putting in, with carpenter assistance, fireplaces at a certain new residence.

* *

"If the Humane Society embraced in its operations the watch-care of still life, it could make out numerous cases along Fourth avenue," said the observant man last night. "Walking in the fashionable thoroughfare this afternoon," he continued, "I saw a few exhibitions of cruelty that would make the Bulgarian banditti either turn pale in horror or green with envy. The story is a tale of signs. One man invites the public inside to 'See me roost my coffee;' another admits 'I whip my cream;' a block away there is a fellow who 'Hangs his bananas;' two doors further on a restaurant keeper 'Beats his eggs,' and down on the river a mean individual 'Paddles his canoe.'

"Coming out the opposite side of the street there is a shoe store that 'Has fits;' a druggist who 'Gives his milk punches;' a bootmaker that 'Tans his own hide,' and a band that 'Executes Salome.'

"The only humane sign I could find was the umbrella man, who 'Mended broken ribs' while you waited."

* *

The strange fascination the stage has for a woman who has once cavorted behind the glare of its footlights was strongly exemplified here last week when a young woman, well known in the South, sought an engagement with the "Casino Girl," which recently played an engagement at Macauley's. She came to Louisville to join the company, but, finding that she had mixed the date of the engagement with that of another city, she only tarried a day, and on receipt of a telegram stating that the position was still open, she hurried away, once more to don the make-up of a comic opera singer. While here she told of the fascination the stage held for her and what she had given up to return to its glamor.

The girl in question, for she was but a girl, was Miss Wright, of Dallas, Tex. Five years ago an opera company, headed by Katherine McNeil, was playing an engagement in her home town. She was a nightly attendant at the theater. She became acquainted with members of the company. Their dare-devil, Bohemian life won her, and when the company left the city she was a member of the chorus.

For two years she sung with the "merry-merry" and was then advanced to second prima donna roles. Meanwhile, the company strayed westward, and, reaching an obscure mining town, it stranded because the natives did not show the proper appreciation for its talent. Miss Wright gathered her few belongings together and started home, determined that the stage had seen the last of her.

In Atlanta the Dorothy Morton company was playing an engagement. She found with it an engagement, which continued for a few weeks. Then she met a traveling man with whom she fell in love. She retired, married and settled down as mistress of a pretty little home in a Southern city. She claimed that she was done with the stage for all time, but the fascination for the life returned. She asked her husband's consent to return. He refused at first. "Your permission, or I go without it," she said. He relented and she found an engagement with the "Casino Girl."

"Bohemia is good enough for me. I can't live without its glamor," she said to Clerk Secor, of Seelbach's, to whom she related her story.

When the Temperature Fell.

[November Smart Set.]

"I'm so worried about Brother Henry," said Clara to her caller. "I do hope he'll come out all right."

"How long was he sent up for?" asked Mr. Hunker, sympathetically.

GOLDEN DAYS.

Money Flowing Into Florida For Investment.

A 100,000 ACRE RANCH.

WESTERN MEN TO RAISE CATTLE ON A LARGE SCALE.

HEAVY DEMAND FROM CUBA.

A Half Million Dollar Lumber Deal Which Will Stir Up An Old Town.

CAPITAL FROM THE NORTHWEST

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Capital is flowing into Middle and Western Florida at an unprecedented rate. Since the first of October announcement has been made of two of the largest and most important land deals in the history of the State. There is nothing in the nature of a boom, but substantial investments looking to immediate development are being made.

West of the Chattahoochee river, mainly in the large counties of Jackson and Santa Rosa, an immense tract of land of more than 100,000 acres has been purchased by State Senator Porter, of Kansas, and his associates. On this rolling and splendidly watered land cattle raising will be engaged in on a larger scale than has heretofore been attempted east of the Mississippi river. Men who have studied the subject from a practical standpoint have long predicted that cattle raising was going to be one of Florida's leading industries, and that the time was not far off when this State would rival Texas, Kansas and Missouri in the production of beef stock.

* * *

Cuba a Good Cattle Market.

The rehabilitation of Cuba after the Spanish-American War attracted renewed and more careful attention to Florida's ranch possibilities. For three years past thousands of cattle have been shipped to Cuba each month from the ports of Tampa, Punta Gorda, Punta Rassa, Miami and Pensacola. They have brought excellent prices, and the Florida shippers have made much money. This has encouraged many to go into the business extensively, for the Spaniards had cleaned Cuba out of eatable live stock, and the demand from the island for Florida cattle and hogs is still very large.

For a number of years, also, it has been the practice of cattle dealers each year to carry large numbers of the common range stock to the prairies of Texas, the Indian Territory and Kansas, there to build them up, after which they were taken to the grain territory in the Dakotas and Wyoming, where they were fattened and put in shape for the Chicago and Omaha packing houses. This has been done on a large scale, but it has involved great expense.

Recently representatives of the great Western packing houses—Armour, Swift and Cudahy—have been making investigations and practical tests in Florida, and they have reported to their houses that, under proper management, scrub cattle can be fully prepared for the slaughter pen without leaving Florida. In order to do this two new steps in Florida cattle raising are being taken—crossing the common cattle with improved Shorthorn stock, particularly the Hereford, and introducing cassava and velvet beans as foodstuffs. Cassava can be grown only in Florida and South Georgia, but it has proved a remarkable fattener, and is very cheaply grown.

This development of the cattle-raising business is arousing great enthusiasm all over Florida, and is atracting outside capital, as is instanced by the West Florida ranch project just reported.

* * *

Big Timber Deal.

Just east of the Chattahoochee river, in the section of which Tallahassee is the commercial center, lies what experts term the finest cypress timber tract in the Gulf States. It skirts the coast for about one hundred miles. In this tract the largest and most important lumber and timber deal ever made in Middle Florida was consummated this week. Mr. John A. Graham, president and principal owner of the Graham Cypress Company, at St. Marks, Fla., has sold the sawmill, logging railroad and cypress timber lands belonging to his company to William L. Roach and associates, of Muscatine, Ia. The exact figures embraced in this deal have not been given out, but approximate $500,000. It is understood that the price paid by the Roach syndicate for the sawmill and cypress timber is something over $350,000. The experts who have gone over this land estimate that the tract bought will cut over 50,000 feet per acre of mercantile timber.

Mr. Graham selected and purchased these lands more than ten years ago, thus early evidencing his faith in the ultimate value of cypress timber. It is understood that the new owners will enlarge the present sawmill plant to a capacity of 25,000,000 feet of lumber, and 80,000,000 shingles per annum. Mr. Roach and his associates are among the largest lumber manufacturers and dealers in the Northwest, and their investing here on such a large scale means much to the industrial progress of this State, particularly the middle portion. Mr. J. S. Harrison, the representative of Mr. Roach, has taken charge of the properties, and expects to have the entire plant in full operation within sixty days.

Although Mr. Graham owns large business interests in Chicago and in Savannah, Ga., he will remain in Florida and develop other land and timber interests which he has not disposed of.

* * *

A Historic Old Town.

The old town of St. Marks, where these extensive operations will be carried on, is one of the most historic places in the South. Here, in the early years of the Eighteenth century, a Spanish fort and mission were established, and it became a famous trading place for Indians. St. Marks is especially celebrated as being the place where, in 1818, Gen. Andrew Jackson, afterward Florida's first American Governor, and later President of the United States, captured, court-martialed and executed Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister, two British subjects charged by Gen. Jackson with aiding and inciting the Creek and Seminole Indians to commit depredations on American citizens in Georgia and Alabama.

Later, St. Marks was a shipping point of importance, especially for cotton; but after the Civil War the place went to ruin, and only during the last two or three years has it shown signs of returning life.

INCENDIARY AT WORK.

Another Fire of Mysterious Origin At Eminence.

Eminence, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—The firebug seems to be trying to get in his work here. At 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the large two-story frame building of the Colored Odd Fellows' hall, the first floor of which was occupied by the Defender, a colored newspaper, which was entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of about $1,500, with $300 insurance. The building was owned by the colored Odd Fellows and their loss is about $2,500 with $700 insurance. Beside this two frame cottages on either side of the building were entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of $1,500.

This is the second fire in Eminence in the last three days and the citizens are becoming alarmed and a vigilant watch is being kept by the officers and citizens who believe an incendiary is at york.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

RAILWAY BEING PROJECTED BY PETER ARLUND.

Out of Many Small Lines Between Here and Nashville He Hopes To Get One.

Louisville will have additional railroad connection with Nashville, if the plans of the Southern Finance and Development Company of this city do not miscarry. This is the concern with which Mr. Peter Arlund is connected. He and his company, it is claimed, are backed by enough money to mean business. The plan is to consolidate small railroads between here and Nashville with a view of extending the consolidated line to Nashville and to Louisville. From a reliable source comes the information that the syndicate has secured an option on the Chesapeake and Nashville railroad, which runs from Gallatin to Scottsville, Ky., and that it intends as its first move to either extend this line to Nashville or from Gallatin to a connecting point on the Baxter road in Wilson county. It will then fill in the gap from Scottsville to a convenient place near Louisville, and connect with the Southern at that point.

* * *

Arlund Visits Nashville.

Mr. Arlund went to Nashville last week for the purpose of submitting a proposition for a subscription to the stock of the consolidated company to the business men and capitalists of that city. It is understood that he desires to raise $100,000 in this way. It is not known what has been his success, but he is doubtless encouraged by the outlook, as he is still pushing the project.

The Commercial Club at Gallatin has taken the matter up and is assisting Mr. Arlund in the matter. This club has appointed a committee to assist Mr. Arlund in Nashville, and the Nashville parties have asked the Sumner countians to help raise the money. The matter stands thus now, with the persons who are interested in the move awaiting developments.

This project has been under way for some time, but has failed to materialize for various reasons. It is purely conjectural as to how the present move will result.

MULES RUN AWAY.

SCHWARTZ FAMILY'S PLEASURE RIDE ENDS IN A DUCKING.

Wagon Is Drawn Into the River and Occupants Have a Narrow Escape.

Jacob Schwartz, Mrs. Schwartz and three little Schwartzes, from near New Albany, barely escaped from drowning in the river at the foot of Thirty-third street yesterday afternoon. Two unmanagable mules were responsible for the cold bath which the quintette of Schwartzes took. The bath was the climax to a wild ride over the cobblestones and crossties which litter the river bank.

Schwartz and family came over the Kentucky and Indiana bridge yesterday morning from the farm, about three miles from New Albany, to call on friends who lived on the Eighteenth-street road. After a pleasant visit they started home. The farmer was under the impression that the Portland-avenue ferryboat crossed every hour, and he intended to complete the day's pleasure with a boat ride.

Schwartz and his family were in a three-seated spring wagon. He drove a team of young mules. He was just a bit uneasy that they might shy when it came to boarding the boat. All went well until the farmer reached Thirty-third and Water streets. Then a dog ran from a yard and began to bark at the mules. They were young and easily frightened, and before Schwartz could draw rein they were running at full speed. The little Schwartzes began to cry. Mrs. Schwartz called for help and the noise frightened the mules all the more.

They dashed down the bank, the old spring wagon tilting and rocking like a ship in a storm. On they went until the water's edge was reached. The mules apparently did not relish a cold plunge and attempted to stop. Their hoofs grated on the rock, but the momentum which they gained in their dash down the bank carried them against their will.

The whole turnout went in. The mules snorted and plunged. But Schwartz's strength finally conquered them, and they stood body-deep in the water.

The old spring wagon would have floated on down the river had not two fishermen jumped in and caught it.

The mules were unhitched as quickly as possible and led ashore. The Schwartz children followed on the shoulders of their rescuers, and Schwartz followed, carrying his wife. When all were ashore the spring wagon was turned and pulled out. The family went to one of the houses in the neighborhood, where they remained until their clothes were dry. Then they all got in the spring wagon and drove home.

ONE DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION

Asked of Confederate Veterans For Davis Monument Fund.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 13.—George Moorman, Adjutant General of the Confederate Veterans, has mailed to each camp of that organization a copy of Gen. Gordon's general order requesting that each member of the camp give $1 toward the Jefferson Davis monument fund.

AT THE THEATERS.

NEW EDITION OF "SUPERBA" CONTAINS GOOD FEATURES.

"Are You a Mason?" At Macauley's To-night—Meffert Stock Company In "A Wife's Peril."

MACAULEY'S—"Are You a Mason?" evening.

TEMPLE—The Meffert Stock Company in "A Wife's Peril," matinee and evening.

AVENUE—"Superba," matinee and evening.

"Superba"—Avenue.

Superba	Adra Ainslee
Wallalia	Nellie Potter
Silvia	Violet V. Holmes
Leander	Helene Gilmore
Pierrot	Robert Rosaire
Gretchen	Carrie C. Behr
Lorenzo	John M. Coughlin
Hazrech	Robert Smith
Zampa	Edward Lewis
Madame Katz	John H. Haslam
Officer	Henry Seymour
Sentry	Charles Sprague
Mosier Chat	Dandy O'Keefe
Chinese Boxer	Press Seymour
Prof. Fiddlestick	William J. Hoyt
Boss Cowboy	William J. Hoyt
Tourist	William J. Hoyt
Professor's Assistant	Tootsie Maussey
Broncho Pete	Tootsie Maussey
Widow	Edith Moran
Verbena	Beatie Williams
Dahlia	Amie Robinson
Pansy	Annie Haslam
Buttercup	Nellie Wood
Daisy	Nellie Wilkie
Bluebell	Georgiana Cairns
Primrose	Daisy Simson
Forget-me-not	Vera Birks

There is really much that is new this season in "The Hanlon's New Superba," which began yesterday afternoon its engagement at the Avenue. A number of clever mechanical devices have been added, and the manipulation of the various traps and sets is truly ingenious. The theater was crowded at both performances, and "Superba," as always at the Avenue, is in for a successful seven-nights' run. One of its best features this year is the dancing of the chorus. Vocally, the chorus might be better, but "pedally" its work is decidedly good. A dance by ten girls in hunting costume is gracefully executed. This is followed by a dance in which each girl wears strings of sleigh-bells, which keep a musical accompaniment to their movements. "Yankee Doodle" and several of the popular airs were "danced."

Adra Ainslee is an improvement over former Superbas both in appearance and in the manner in which she speaks her lines. Robert Rosaire makes a capital Pierrot, and his antics and acrobatic feats are amusing.

Footlight Notes.

"Are You a Mason?" Leo Ditrichstein's adaptation from the clever German farce, begins a half week's engagement at Macauley's to-night. The farce in its English form has had extended runs in Chicago and New York, and it comes to Macauley's with a large number of its original cast.

Seats go on sale this morning for the Howard Gould engagement at Macauley's the latter half of the week. Mr. Gould, on Thursday night, will begin his season in "Brother Officers," the play in which William Faversham scored such a personal success last year. Mr. Gould is fortunate in securing an admirably constructed play offering him a role for which he is well equipped. "Brother Officers" ad a long run in New York last season, and was presented by the Empire Stock Company in a few of the larger Western cities, so that Mr. Gould has a large field before him where the play has never been seen before.

Sardou's "A Wife's Peril" will be the offering of the Meffert Stock Company this week, which begins for them with to-day's matinee. The play is full of dramatic situations, and should give the company opportunity for some excellent work. The vaudeville features will include specialties by the Mignani family and by Florence Townsend, the dancer. Scenes at the funeral of President McKinley will be shown by the polyscope. To-night photographs of Miss Bennett will be given to the women in the parquet and dress circle.

STATE BOARD INSTITUTE BEGINS THIS AFTERNOON.

Baptist Meeting Will Continue Four Days In McFerran Memorial Church.

The Baptist State Board Institute will begin this afternoon in McFerran Memorial church, and will continue four days, with this order of exercises:

MONDAY.

W. W. Hamilton, presiding.

Afternoon Session.

2:45 to 3—Devotional exercises—Topic: "Christ Our Life," W. W. Hamilton.

3 to 3:30—Lecture: "Spiritual Discernment," W. O. Carver.

3:30 to 4—Lecture: "Justification," T. T. Eaton.

4 to 4:30—Discussion of the two lectures.

Night Session.

7:30 to 8—Devotional exercises—Topic: "The Unsearchable Riches of Christ," J. N. Prestridge.

8 to 8:45—Lecture: "The Person of Christ and the Work of Redemption," E. Y. Mullins.

8:45 to 9:15—Discussion of last lecture.

TUESDAY.

B. H. Dement, presiding.

Afternoon Session.

2:45 to 3—Devotional exercises—Topic: "The Fruit of the Spirit is Love," J. W. Warder.

3 to 3:30—Lecture: "Disciple All Nations." "I Am With You," J. S. Felix.

3:30 to 4—Lecture: "Regeneration Before Baptism," C. M. Thompson.

4 to 4:30—Discussion of last two lectures.

Night Session.

7:30 to 7:45—Devotional exercises—Topic: "The Spirit Helpeth Our Infirmities," S. A. Cooper.

7:45 to 8:15—Lecture, "Endued With Power," J. W. Warder.

8:15 to 8:45—Lecture: "The Supreme Authority and Absolute Sufficiency of the Bible," A. T. Robertson.

8:45 to 9:15—Discussion of last two lectures.

WEDNESDAY.

W. W. Hamilton, presiding.

Afternoon Session.

2:45 to 3—Devotional exercises—Topic: "God is Love," J. A. Taylor.

3 to 3:30—Lecture: "The Covenant of Redemption," B. H. Dement.

3:30 to 4—Lecture: "The Covenant of Grace," B. A. Dawes.

4 to 4:30—Discussion of last two lectures.

Night Session.

7:30 to 7:45—Devotional exercises—Topic: "I Have Called You Friends," W. W. Hamilton.

7:45 to 8:15—Lecture: "Uncompromising Obedience," G. B. Eager.

8:15 to 8:45—Lecture, "Significance of Baptism," E. C. Dargan.

8:45 to 9:15—Discussion of last two lectures.

THURSDAY.

Carter Helm Jones, presiding.

Afternoon Session.

2:45 to 3—Devotional exercises—Topic: "The Glory Thou Gavest Me I Have Given Them," W. O. Henderson.

3 to 3:30—Lecture: "The Greatness of Human Nature," H. E. Tralle.

3:30 to 4—Lecture: "Christ in Isaiah," J. R. Sampey.

4 to 4:30—Discussion of last two lectures.

Night Session.

7:30 to 7:45—Devotional exercises—Topic: "Work Out Your Salvation," J. W. Warder.

7:45 to 8:15—Lecture: "Winning Souls," W. W. Hamilton.

8:15 to 8:45—Lecture: "Training and Service," C. H. Jones.

8:45 to 9:15—Discussion of last two lectures.

FAMILY WOES.

E. Rider Seeks Reburial of Child.

FATHER-IN-LAW INTERFERES.

UNDERTAKERS WILL NOT ACT AND DISPUTE MUST GO TO THE COURTS.

CONGRESSMAN ZENOR'S TRIP.

Religion caused E. E. Rider and his wife, who was a daughter of Wendel Braun, a saloonkeeper of Port Fulton, to disagree, and it has prompted Rider to seek the reburial of his child from the Catholic cemetery in Jeffersonville to the Walnut Ridge cemetery. He made the attempt yesterday, but failed through the interference of his father-in-law, and there is likelihood that the matter will end in court.

Rider came to Jeffersonville from Indianapolis and called on E. M. Coots & Sons, who interred his child last March, and ordered them to take up the remains. Questioning brought out the facts, and Mr. Coots declined to have anything to do with the case. Next Rider visited Swartz & Hedgcock, but Mr. Braun had served warning that disturbance of the child's remains would be legally opposed.

Rider crossed to Louisville, and today he is expected to take additional steps.

JUDGE ZENOR TOURS HIS DISTRICT.

Congressman W. T. Zenor has completed a tour of the Third Indiana district, during which he shook hands with many of the leading Democrats and, according to his statement to a Courier-Journal reporter, received assurances of continued support. Judge Zenor is an avowed candidate for re-election, and his popularity, his supporters say, will make him particularly strong. Judge Zenor looks after the interest of his constituents with promptness, and this makes a lasting impression on any individual who writes for a favor and by return mail receives a letter that the request has been complied with.

The Judge visited the Quartermaster's Department in Jeffersonville Saturday afternoon, and met Col. Marshall.

HARRY MONTGOMERY MAY RUN FOR JUDGE.

Since Harry C. Montgomery, of Jeffersonville, has begun to show such improvement in health his friends are urging him to announce his candidacy of Judge of the Clark Circuit Court. During two terms as Prosecuting Attorney he discharged the duties with exceptional ability. He is regarded as one of the most capable attorneys at the Clark county bar. He handles a case skillfully and conscientiously.

Mr. Montgomery was graduated with first honors from the Louisville Law School.

Judge James K. Marsh will, of course, be a candidate to succeed himself two years hence. He has made a good record. Others mentioned as possible aspirants for the judgeship are Henry A. Burtt and Capt. James W. Fortune.

NEW ALBANY.

—W. L. Vance, of Chicago, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Charles W. DePauw, for a few days.

—Mrs. Will Padgett, of this city, and Mrs. Badger, of Jeffersonville, will leave this week for Van Horn, Ia., to visit relatives.

—Inspector General Gillette, of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, will inspect New Albany Commandery next Wednesday night.

—Col. George F. Penn, superintendent of the Trust windowglass factory at Greenfield, is in the city to spend a few days with his family.

—A euchre will be given Thursday afternoon at the hall on East Spring street, near Fourth, by the women of the Maennerchor Society.

—Rally day was observed yesterday morning by the Sunday-school of the German Methodist church. There was a large attendance, and an interesting programme was given.

—The "Old Settlers" of Washington county will hold their annual meeting at Salem next Saturday. Among the speakers on the occasion will be Gov. Durbin, who formerly lived at that place.

—A meeting of the creditors of Amos J. Walker, who filed a petition in bankruptcy a few days ago, will be held in the office of George B. Cardwill on the second floor of the Federal building, October 23, at 1 p. m.

—Father Hildebrand, rector of St. Mary's-of-the-Knobs Catholic church in Lafayette township, will deliver a lecture at St. Joseph Hall under the auspices of St. Edward's Cadets on the night of October 27.

—Oscar P. Meyer and Miss Cora Hammersmith are to be married next Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hammersmith, on the Grant Line road, a short distance north of the city.

—Farmers living near the city report a large crop of late potatoes, the result of the favorable season since the drouth was broken in August, and the indications are that the price of the tubers will come down to a reasonable figure.

—The annual meeting of the State Society of Charities and Corrections will be held at South Bend, beginning Tuesday morning. Township Trustee Emery and Superintendent Betice, of the County Asylum, will leave to-day to attend the meeting.

—Edward Sugg, the Southern railway brakeman who was injured in the wreck at Georgetown, ten miles west of the city, last Thursday, was so much improved yesterday that his physicians, Drs. Beard and Taggart, thought he would be able to be taken to the hospital in Louisville Wednesday.

—"The Trip Around the World," which was so well received last spring, will be given by the women of Centenary Methodist church to-morrow evening. Excursion wagons will leave the church at 6 o'clock, and will call at the different stations, the houses of members, which will represent important cities in the leading countries of the world.

—A meeting of the ladies interested in the coming country fair of New Albany Lodge of Elks will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jacob Zinsmeister for the purpose of selecting committees. The following officers have been elected: Mrs. W. B. Creed, president; Mrs. Jacob Zinsmeister, vice president; Mrs. N. B. Boliven, secretary; Mrs. Charles B. Scott, secretary. The fair will begin October 28.

—Should the weather continue cold a few days anglers of the city anticipate fine sport in salmon fishing, as a few specimens of that species of fish have been taken in nets by the fishermen below the city, showing that they are beginning to run. The best fishing ground for salmon near New Albany is from the gravel bar, one mile below the city, and nearly every season about this time fine strings of jack salmon are taken there.

—The track of the street railway extension has been laid on East Fourth street to Oak, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible, as it is the intention of the company to have it completed and cars running by November 15. The line will run out Fourth street from Spring to Culbertson avenue and thence on that street, East Eleventh and Chartres street to Vincennes, where it will connect with that already in operation.

—At the regular meeting of the New Albany Ministerial Association to be held this morning in the Y. M. C. A. parlors the Rev. W. C. Botkin, pastor of the Jennie DePauw Memorial Methodist church, will read a paper. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: The Rev. Dr. T. S. Scott, president; the Rev. J. A. Ward, vice president; the Rev. S. D. Nokes, secretary and treasurer.

—L. D. Barton, assistant manager of the Sloss-Scheffield Iron Works, at Birmingham, Ala., was in the city yesterday on his way to Kendallville, Ind., to attend the marriage of his daughter, Miss Pansy Barton, to Mr. John Reuben Gebhart, which is to be solemnized at that place October 16. Immediately after the ceremony the young people will come to this city, where they will go to housekeeping in a prettily-furnished home at 808 East Market street.

—The Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men will be held in Indianapolis beginning to-morrow and continuing two days. Thomas Cannon, Joseph Krementz, Lewis W. Stoy, Walter Weissinger, Joseph Herley, Herman Slageter and Harry Elston, representing Pawnee Tribe, of this city, will leave for Indianapolis this evening. They will be accompanied by delegates from Manzanita Tribe, as well as the tribes of Sellersburg, Greenville and Corydon.

—The grand jury of the Circuit Court was an industrious body last week, having returned five indictments, and it will be even more industrious this coming week. It is likely that the murder of Robert Wright by Benjamin Shadley, which occurred about two months ago, will be investigated. Shadley had a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Mix and was discharged. He did not remain in town long after his discharge, and his present whereabouts are not known.

—William Walters was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Spence on a warrant sworn out by Amanda Morgan, who charged him with "jumping" a board bill. Upon investigation it was ascertained that Walters had no desire to defraud the woman, nor had he made any attempt to do so. When these facts became known he was discharged by Chief of Police Adams, with the understanding that he appear in Magistrate Richards' court this morning. Walters admitted that he owed the woman $3, and he stated that out of $5.90 he earned last week he had paid her fifty cents. Since the innkeepers' law was passed by the Indiana Legislature boardinghouse proprietors have been using the Magistrates' courts as collecting agencies, and by that means have been compelling delinquent boarders to pay their bills, much to the disgust of the officials, who think they are being imposed upon.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Thomas W. Perry has returned from Elwood.

—Gus Snyder was arrested by Patrolmen Wilhoyte and Bruner on the charge of assaulting Minnie Gill.

—Magistrate J. H. Hause sustained painful injuries yesterday at his home. A step tilted, causing the portly magistrate to fall heavily. His back was sprained.

—The remains of Edward Gallagher were interred at North Vernon. During the Civil War he served as Corporal of Company C, Eighty-second Indiana regiment.

—Mrs. James Ford died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at her home in Ohio Falls. She was eighty years old. Griffin Taylor is a son-in-law. The funeral will be tomorrow afternoon.

—Frank aGles will be arraigned in the Circuit Court to-day for having attempted to kill Patrolman Mike Wall, who had him under arrest at the time and was conducting him to jail.

—P. H. McCormick, who constructed the new cellhouse at the Reformatory at a cost of about $250,000, has submitted a final statement to the Board of Managers. The board will meet October 25 and pass on the matter.

—The Clark Circuit Court will adjourn next Saturday. Judge Marsh has been pushing business to an early finish that the present heating arrangement in the courthouse might be removed and a new one substituted.

—Passengers on train No. 19 on the Pennsylvania railroad underwent a thrilling experience near Amity Saturday afternoon. A storm was raging and as the train swept along a tree fell. Several coach windows were shattered and limbs of the tree and flying glass struck several passengers.

—James W. Cole, one of the oldest conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is lying at his home in Seymour suffering from serious injuries. He fell from his train as it was entering the yards at Washington, and struck on a low switch stand. Several ribs were broken, and he was otherwise hurt.

—Joseph Fleehr is dead at his home in Port Fulton after a two-weeks' illness, due to typhoid fever. He also suffered from chronic asthma. His age was twenty-nine years, and he was born in Germany. The deceased was a blacksmith. The funeral will be conducted from St. Anthony's church this morning at 9 o'clock.

—President C. A. Schimpff, of the Clark County Sunday-school Association, presided over a mass-meeting of Sunday-school workers at the German Methodist church yesterday afternoon. Arrangements are being made for an interdenominational effort during the week of October 21-28. The themes to be discussed will be "The Moral and Religious Needs of the Boys and Girls of Indiana" and "The Sunday-school as an Agency to Meet Those Needs." Friday will be visitation day. A religious census is to be taken all over the State.

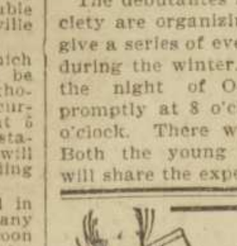
—The finding by laborers of an old knife at Huron, on the B. and O. railroad, revives the story of the murder of John P. Davis, August 2, 1886, at 2 o'clock in the morning. He was the agent of the railroad at Huron. He was aroused by a man in his room. He gave chase and overtook the man in the street. A hand-to-hand encounter followed, and Davis was stabbed to death. Davis' cries aroused the neighborhood, and the people began a search. A tramp, William Dunn, was found in possession of articles belonging to Davis. A rope was placed around his neck, and, forty minutes after Davis' death, Dunn was swinging in midair.

—The Great Council of Indiana, Improved Order of Red Men, will meet in thirty-third annual council to-morrow morning at Masonic Hall in Indianapolis. Four hundred and seventy-five great chiefs and representatives will be paid mileage and per diem for their attendance, the amount aggregating $4,500. Fully an equal number of the past sachems of the order will attend the meeting at their own expense. Somangetaha Tribe, of this city, will be represented. The membership of the order in Indiana numbers 25,000. More than 1,000 men joined in the past year. The finances of the Great Council are reported in excellent condition, there being $6,800 in the general fund and $6,494 in the sinking fund. The main contest will be for Great Junior Sagamore, which is the stepping stone to the highest office, that of Great Sachem.

BEAUX AND BELLES TO GIVE SERIES OF DANCES.

Young Men of the City Organizing a Class For the Winter—First October 23.

The debutantes and young men in society are organizing a dancing class to give a series of events at the Galt House during the winter. The first will be on the night of October 23, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock and ending at 1 o'clock. There will be dancing cards. Both the young ladies and the boys will share the expense of the affairs.



With these three things you can wash. Just so you can do many other things that are tiresome, unhealthy, unpleasant and wasteful. If it's necessary, well and good; but it isn't with PEARLINE washing. PEARLINE'S way is best, easiest, quickest, most economical—no soap, no washboard, no rubbing, little work—best results. 635

SUNNY ITALY

To Be Reflected In Brotherhood Hall To-night

IN MEMORY OF COLUMBUS.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

NATIVE DANCES A FEATURE.

Four hundred and nine years ago a young Italian of an exploring turn of mind landed on the Western continent, since called America. His name is to be found in all school histories. His memory is still kept bright. A few years ago Chicago gave a world's fair and called it after the "discoverer."

To-night the Italian Brotherhood of Louisville will give its thirty-ninth ball in commemoration of October, 1492.



JOHN LUVISI,
President of the Italian Brotherhood.

Great preparation has been made for the affair, and it gives promise of being the most successful in the history of the society, which includes in its membership the best natives of Sunny Italy now in Louisville. Music Hall has been selected for the event. It will be appropriately decorated to-day. The evening's programme will begin with a royal grand march, in which everyone present will be expected to participate.

* * *

Native Italian Dances.

Following this there will be thirty dances, among them waltzes, two-steps, quadrilles and lancers. The pieces de



A. MONTEDONICO,
Honorary President.

resistance, however, will be the strictly Italian dances, known as the Brigoldin Bollo Genovese, La Fasola, Bollo la Siciliana and Lerandrino Bollo Genovese. The music [illegible] Italian Orchestra, D. Girardi, director.

As no ball was [illegible] year, the interest in to-night's dance is greatly increased. When the annual entertainment was declared off in October, 1900, it was given out that the assassination of King Humbert was responsible for the indefinite postponement, when a factional fight was, in truth, the cause. All differences in the organization have since been patched up, though, and to-



LOUIS CARRARO,
Treasurer.

night will see a thousand or more Italians—young and old—at the hall. Supper is to be served during the evening.

* * *

Officers of Society.

The officers of the Brotherhood are: John Luvisi, President; Ant. Giuliano, Vice President; V. Fanelli, Secretary, and Louis R. Carraro, Treasurer. The ball officials are:

Chief Manager—Richard W. Langan.
Assistant Chief—David W. Parkhill.
Music Director—D. Girardi.
Floor Managers—Emil E. Dehler, John H. Ropke, Andrew Corso, Charles J. Hildebrand, John Cuneo, M. Leone.
Honorary Presidents—Charles Scholtz, Jr., A. Montedonico.
Committee of Arrangements—V. E. Fanelli, John Luvisi, C. Nola, D. Girardi, A. Corso, G. Lentini.

Old Rye.

Mr. Angelo Myers, of Philadelphia, has quite a constituency in Louisville and Kentucky who are supplied with his "Old Barrel Rye Whisky," distilled by him in 1872. It is an article that certainly deserves its reputation.

AUDUBON BOY A CORKER.

Greatest Money-making Pacer of the Year Has Lost But Two Races.

When Audubon Boy won the Wilson Stakes of $2,000 (for pacers eligible to the 2:20 class, June 1) at Lexington last week he became far and away the heaviest money winner of the season of 1901 among the pacers, his total now amounting to $17,500.

He has lost but two races this year, one of which he would have captured without any trouble but for a temporary lameness which threw him out of the contest after he had won two heats. In one of them he paced the final quarter in 28¾ seconds, which is the world's record for a last quarter in a race. His winning races were paced at Cleveland, Columbus, Glens Falls, Boston, Providence, Terre Haute and Lexington. At Providence he won the Park Brew Purse, $10,000, the largest ever offered for pacers, and as the contest occurred at the home of Mr. James Hanley, the owner of the horse, he was so greatly elated that he made Driver Hudson a present of $1,000.

Audubon Boy is but a four-year-old, and no other colt of his age has shown the same wonderful racing ability. He never seems to tire, no matter how fast the clip, and no one, not even his driver, knows how fast he can pace. He is by J. J. Audubon, and his dam, Flaxy, by Bourbon Wilkes, is also the dam of Royal R. Sheldon, 2:04¾, one of the best pacers ever campaigned, and who would now have a record close to 2:02, but for a severe sickness that threw him out of training early in September.

Audubon Boy meets Harold H., 2:04; Dan Patch, 2:04½, and a lot of the fast ones at the Memphis meeting.

* * *

Peter Stirling's victory was the first real Western victory in the history of the Kentucky Futurity, and all the day afterward congratulatory telegrams kept pouring in to Messrs. Palmeter and Chandler from all over the West. The youngster came out of the contest as fresh as paint and without a vestige of distress being apparent. Several efforts to buy him were made just previous to the race at prices up in the five figures, but none were successful. Mr. Palmeter, however, is going to sell his entire racing stable at auction in New York in November, and Peter Stirling will then be struck off to the highest bidder.

It is proverbial that Lexington's celebrated classic for aged trotters, the Transylvania, is always productive of a sensational contest. It was first trotted in 1889, and since that season there has never been a "bloodless" victory. Only once or twice has it failed to be split up through a series of exciting heats, and when it has been won in "straights" there has been a terrific slaughter of favorites.

Last Thursday's renewal of the event was one of the most memorable struggles in Transylvania's history. For seven heats the decision hung in the balance, and the seventh heat was won by a scant head. Onward Silver, the winner, certainly showed himself one of the grandest of racing stallions this season. He has won the $5,000 Bonner Memorial Purse at Brighton Beach, the $10,000 Massachusetts Purse at Readville and three other brilliant races besides the Transylvania, and in the two races in which he was beaten he was known to be decidedly off.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS ABROAD.

Sam Doggett Gets Back From Austria and England and Talks of the Sport.

Sam Doggett, the jockey who went to Austria with Fred Taral, Willie Simms and other American jockeys about a year ago, arrived in New York last week, and in speaking of his trip to Austria and his six weeks' stay in England Doggett said:

"My experience in Austria was an extremely pleasant one, but I made no money. I know of no American jockey on the continent that has made much excepting Taral, and the 'Dutchman' has coined it. He is riding in fine form and taking things by storm. He will be back home about the middle of next month, and I will let him speak for himself. Of course, I am glad to get home myself, and it is the same old story, 'There is'—but what's the use?

"I witnessed the St. Leger in England in which Volodyovski was defeated. I think Volodyovski would have surely beaten the other horses if he had not been interfered with. About a furlong from home he had plenty of room to come through, but he lacked the necessary burst of speed. He did finally get through, but in doing so all the bumping occurred. The field he met on that occasion was not thought to be of the highest class."

In reference to Lester Reiff he had this to say:

"I saw and talked with Reiff, and from his conversation I judge that they have been nagging at him for some time. He told me he had been called before the stewards on several occasions, but had always been able to explain satisfactorily. By others I was assured that Reiff was looked upon as being the proper thing in the jockey line, and while I did not see the race about which all the fuss was made I did hear many taking Reiff's part.

"Reiff told me that he seemed to be in great favor, judging from the number of mounts offered him, for he (Reiff) was compelled to refuse as many as twenty mounts a day, some days. From what I saw of the racing game in England I must say I like our way best. You can see so little of the races on some courses that they lose interest. I like our circular tracks best."

RACING CARDS.

To-day's Worth Entries.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Worth entries for Monday:

First Race—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile; selling: Eva's Darling, 83; Goal Runner, 109; Canover, 107; El Caney, 104; Searcher, 103; Omdurman, 101; Irish Jewel, 99; Alee, 102; Moroni, 98; J. H. Barnes, 96; Benckart, 94; Brownie Anderson, 92.

Second Race—Three-fourths of a mile: Gonfalon, 112; Money Muss, Lennep, 109; Azim, Pigeon Post, 95; Burnie Bunton, 104; Joe Martin, 105; Bummer, 100; If You Dare, 92.

Third Race—Five-eighths of a mile; selling: Tommy Foster, 112; Lucien Appleby, 104; Lacrimae, 103; Rag Tag, 102; Bragg, St. Hera, Crescent City, Throstle, 95; Amirante, 101; Miracle II., 97; Stella Perkins, 92; Pyrrho, 100.

Fourth Race—Seven-eighths of a mile: Rolling Boer, 102; W. J. Deboe, 97; Denman Thompson, 99; Fancywood, 94.

Fifth Race—One mile: The Lady, 109; Orontas, Baird, 107; Haviland, Lady Elite, 104.

Sixth Race—One and one-quarter miles; selling: Strangest, 116; Frangible, Hermancia, 104; Ben Chance, 103; Admetus, Dan Cupid, 101; Valdez, 100; Fox Bard, 97; Indian, 95; Tammany Chief, 93; Uncle Tom, 86.

To-day's Fair Ground Entries.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—Fair Grounds entries for to-morrow:

First Race—Seven furlongs; selling: Moro, Chandoo, Badger, 101; Sir Lewis, Ben Hempstead, Potheen, 111; Arthur Moll, Aules, Crimson Tide, Full Dinner Pail, 98; Varner, 100; Clarena, 108.

Second Race—Six furlongs; selling: Peaches, Militant, Cupa, Sophie S., Birdie Stone, 106; Alea, Mrs. Grannan, Marcy, Little Chico, Orleans, 110; Ladonis, The Thrush, Ragnarok II., Foxworthy, 102; Robert, Jr., 113.

Third Race—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling: Orlandine, Amelia Strathmore, 95; Bean, 86; Donna Seay, 97; Uterp, 102; Irving Mayor, 94; Banquo II., Winepress, 98.

Fourth Race—One mile and seventy yards; purse: Albert F. Dewey, 95; Found, Petit Maitre, 101; Miss Thresa, 92; Wax Taper, 109.

Fifth Race—Six furlongs; for all ages: Jake Weber, Brulare, 109; Kindred, 117; *Tom Collins, 112; Hunter Raine, 100; Miss Aubrey, 104; Huntressa, Ethylene, Meditation, 97; Runnels, 100.

Sixth Race—One mile; selling: South Breeze, George Lee, The Golden Prince, Maud Wallace, Marion Lynch, Our Lady, Guide Rock, Sue Johnson, 100; Nearest, 108; Admiral Schley, Clales, Hallot P., 103; Rochester, 106; Revoke, 111; Battus, 94.

*Will be barred in the betting.

Coney Island Stakes.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced that entries for the following stakes will close on November 18 next:

For the June meeting, 1902: The Foam, the Surf.

For the June meeting, 1903: The Tidal, the Mermaid, the Lawrence Realization.

For the autumn meeting, 1903: The Great Filly, the Century.

For the autumn meetings, 1903 and after: The Annual Champion.

For the June meeting, 1904: The Lawrence Realization.

To-day's Morris Park Entries.

New York, Oct. 13.—Following are the entries for to-morrow at Morris Park:

First Race—The First Monday Handicap; seven-eighths of the Withers mile: Knight of Rhodes, 120; Carbuncle, Chuctanunda, 116; Smoke, 105; Paul Clifford, 104; Chilton, 103; Himself, Setauket, 90.

Second Race—The Blue Girl; five and a half furlongs of the Withers mile: Tenagra, Nissoquogue, Wild Bess, Pretoria, Lux Casta, Mint Bed, Bijou, Electress, Trauer, Somersault, 109.

Third Race—The Yankee Handicap; six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile: Caughnawaga, 112; Igniter, 111; Namtor, Flora Pomona, 107; Glenwater, 106; Lord Quex, 100; Setauket, 98; Lady Godiva, 97; Locket, 90.

Fourth Race—Withers mile: Lady of the Valley, 104; Round Up, Lou Rey, Fonsolee, Elolm, 100; Handicapper, Nanine, Althea, Alsike, Ringleader, 97; Brandysmash, Lord Pepper, Rappenecker, Sentry, 95; Agnes D., Beggar Lady, Sadie S., Little Daisy, 92.

Fifth Race—Selling; Withers mile: The Amazon, 113; Prince Richard, Red Path, 109; Bold Knight, 103; Maltster, 104; Fonsolee, 102; Alpen, Lucky Star, 99; Brandysmash, Astor, 97; Mynheer, Walt Not, 96; Lee King, Dolando, 93; Knight of the Garter, Animosity, 91; Tonicum, Ethics, 88; Criterion, 86; Courtesy, 95.

Sixth Race—Handicap; one and one-sixteenth miles over the hill: Advance Guard, 121; Ten Candles, 120; Hernando, 108; Chuctanunda, 107; The Rhymer, 162; Himself, 85.

NEW BLOWERS

TO BE IMPORTED BY THE WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

Heavy Assessments Paid By Foreign Workmen Will Greatly Aid American Labor Union.

"I see by the papers," said an old glass blower in New Albany yesterday, "that the great window glass trust is having considerable difficulty in securing blowers, and that they have sent an agent to Belgium to import 250 men in order that they may be able to put their furnaces in operation by November 1, the date on which they expected to blow in.

"The importation of this large number of foreign workmen will be a good thing for the Window Glass Association —the noted L. A. 300—the most compact, powerful and influential labor organization in the world, from the fact that each one of these men will have to pay into its coffers $200 before they can pick up a blow pipe for the gatherers, flatteners and cutters, all of whom are members, will not work with them unless they join the organization.

"Under the rules of L. A. 300, workmen from another country, or men in this country, who have been glass blowers for years, are compelled to pay an initiation fee of $200. The apprentices who have learned the trade under association men, are taken in on payment of $25. These apprentices serve first as snappers and then gatherers, their term of apprenticeship being four years. They must belong to the family of the blower, either a son or a brother, and no outside person is indentured, making the organization the closest corporation of the kind in existance.

"This unusual scarcity of blowers is caused by the formation of so many co-operative companies during the last few months. These companies are composed of the very pick and choice of the workmen and they have been established in a score of places. Several of the co-operative companies will have as many as 200 men at work, but they usually operate ten and twelve-pot furnaces, working fifty or sixty men. All the members of the co-operative companies are skilled in the various branches of the manufacture of window glass, being blowers, gatherers, flatteners and cutters. They are all members of L. A. 300 but, under the rules of the organization, they are permitted to start their factories earlier in the season and keep the fires going to a later date, giving them that much advantage over the men employed by the trust."

Football Victim Dead.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—Edwin Longenecker, aged twenty-one years, quarterback on the football team of the Brown Preparatory School, this city, died late last night in a hospital as a result of injuries received in a game last Tuesday. Longenecker was heavily thrown and fractured his spinal column.

No clinker, no slate, no dirt in Straight Creek Coal. You may buy a coal cheaper in price than Straight Creek, but not more economical when it comes to actual consumption. Tel. 815.

M'COY RETURNS TO THIS COUNTRY

"Kid" Will Challenge the Winner of the Jeffries-Ruhlin Contest.

WILL POST $10,000 FORFEIT.

London Business Man Is the New Backer of the Hoosier Champion.

LIVE NEWS OF THE RING.

Kid McCoy arrived here from England yesterday, and his appearance gave the few sports who heard of it a quiet jolt, says a special from Boston. Along with him was Louis Parker, a well known and prominent London business man who is going to stand close to Kid from now on.

McCoy looks very prosperous, and it was evident he had been more successful backing horses in England than he was in this country the past summer. His reason for returning so suddenly is to see the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight.

"I will post $10,000 to match with the winner," he said. He was induced to come over on the assurance that the match would positively take place.

Talking about himself McCoy said: "While it is a little over a year since I have been in the ring still there are lots of other heavy-weights who have been longer without active work. I have not been inactive, however, as I have done considerable work and training, and I have many new and original things to introduce. They will be something hard for the champions or other aspirants to figure out."

Louis Parker who accompanied McCoy is a typical Englishman. He is infatuated with McCoy and says that he is willing to take a chance with $25,000 or more, to find out if it is possible that there is a pugilist living who can defeat McCoy. Further than this he would not talk.

Of his domestic affairs McCoy declined to talk, saying they concerned no one but himself.

Regarding the boxing outlook in England McCoy says that American boxers continue to arrive over there, and many prominent ones have sent word that they will go over if any proper inducements are held out. Jack O'Brien, he says, is the big lion and attraction among the boxing patrons. It is admitted that he is the superior of any English pugilist, regardless of weight.

When asked if there had been any talk of a match between O'Brien and himself, McCoy said: "There was no talk from the right quarter. It only needed an intimation from O'Brien to get him a match. Of course, I would not suggest such a thing, as he would have believed that I was kidding by making such a proposition. O'Brien is doing well just now and perhaps has decided objections to inviting a very one-sided contest."

Speaking of the English turf McCoy says Americans and American horses have the racing men over there mystified. Englishmen have been hit so hard the last few years that he believes racing authorities there will adopt measures that will make racing in England unpleasant for American jockeys and horse owners.

McCoy left for Buffalo this morning and will stop at Saratoga en route to lift some of the incumbrance off his "Cedar Farm" property.

* * *

Lavigne At San Francisco.

Kid Lavigne has been interviewed repeatedly since he arrived in California, for the lad was always a big favorite in that city. He was asked the other day in reference to a third match between himself and Joe Walcott, when the ex-lightweight champion replied:

"There is no chance of Walcott and I meeting again. Joe would never do my weight—135 pounds—again.

"It has been said that Walcott's blows lack steam. From personal experience I'll swear he's the worst grueller in the bunch.

"I did not back out of a fight with Artie Simms. The trouble lay with his manager, Joe Macias."

Friends of Simms and Macias have heard the other side of the controversy and declare that after Lavigne had seen the Ohio boy and sized up his past work he deliberately flunked to avoid even a worse beating than Walcott gave him.

RUHLIN SLUGS HEGERTY.

Big Fellow Loses His Head In a Bout With Australian "Feather."

A special from San Francisco says: There was a great sensation in the training quarters of big Gus Ruhlin this afternoon and one that the spectators will not soon forget. Ruhlin took occasion to thoroughly chastise Tim Hegerty, the Australian featherweight, because, he said, the latter was "trying to make a sucker out of me." During the melee a bystander who attempted to check the big fellow was almost knocked out with a punch in the jaw.

Since Ruhlin started training Madden has been inviting many different boxers out to the quarters to have bouts with Ruhlin, so that the latter may get plenty of practice with different styles of men. Hegerty was slamming the big fellow about as he pleased, and Ruhlin flew into a rage. Madden called time, but Ruhlin refused to quit. Thoroughly aroused, he chased Hegerty about the ring, trying to get in a knockout blow on the boy. He finally cornered the foreign fighter, and mauled him considerably. A friend tried to get in between them and got a bad knockdown for his pains.

It was an exciting time for the spectators, as Ruhlin lost his head completely and would have done serious damage had he not been quieted when he was. Madden finally got him to listen, but the bout with Hegerty was not finished, and the latter left the training quarters vowing vengeance.

Coming Races At Atlanta.

The great Southern Interstate Fair at Atlanta, Ga., which will begin racing on October 16 to 26, inclusive, has offered $10,000 in purses for the runners and trotters. Of the ten days devoted to racing, six will be for the runners and four for the trotters, the purses for the former ranging from $150 and upward, and the latter $400 and upward.

As a result of the newly-formed racing circuit in the South, which will take in Savannah, Charleston and two or three other cities, horsemen will have a good chance in the South this year, especially those working toward the great winter meeting at New Orleans, as it will give them an opportunity to pick up money en route to that point. There will be at least two solid months of racing within a radius of a few hundred miles, and as a result of this it is believed the entries will be of a higher standard than last year, when the race meet met with remarkable success in Atlanta. The plan is to alternate harness horses and runners, so as to give one day's rest for each class.

Troxler To Ride For Hayes.

Jockey Troxler will ride all the Hayes horses while Frankie O'Neill is sick, says the St. Louis Republic. Mr. Hayes had a contract with Troxler when that boy was ruled off by Judge Rees at New Orleans two years ago, and had it renewed last spring, but of the two boys kept O'Neill. Troxler was ruled off because he grabbed Dr. Riddle, a contending horse, by the bridle in a hot fight. Winnie O'Connor was riding Dr. Riddle, and Troxler was on Alex. It was a hot race, and Riddle was winning. In his anxiety Troxler committed a deliberate foul by grabbing the other horse's bridle. Judge Rees ruled him off, which seemed like rather excessive punishment for such an offense. Wonder, if Judge Rees had seen Dale en Barrica carry Lindsey on Irving Mayor across the track at Delmar, what he would have done? Ruling off should be punishment for fraud only, and poor Troxler was apparently erring in the other way. He was ruled off for trying too "bloody 'ard," as Ed Fryar would put it.

If You Are Troubled With

Constipation, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Gout and Rheumatism,

USE THE GENUINE IMPORTED

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the Springs at Carlsbad and contains the same remarkable curative properties that have made the place famous for five centuries.

Be sure to obtain the Genuine article, which must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendleson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

FANCY GROCERIES.

35c qt. bot. Pure Strained Honey

50c gal. Pure Crab Cider

Mammoth Grocery Co. Importers of Rare Wines and Delicacies.

DEATHS.

CAREY—October 13, at 4:10 a. m., Mary Carey.

Funeral Tuesday, October 15, at 8:30 a. m., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Fred Whittig, 1121 Delaware street, and at 9 a. m. from St. Louis Bertrand's church. Interment in St. Louis cemetery. Chicago, Ill., and New York City papers please copy.

ECKERT—Sunday, October 13, 1901, at 2 o'clock a. m., Louise Eckert (nee Lefert), beloved wife of William H. Eckert, in her 30th year.

Funeral will take place from late residence, 1014 Preston street, Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, and from St. Boniface church at 9 o'clock. Interment at St. Michael's cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

LANG—On Sunday evening, October 13, 1901, at 6:40 o'clock, Marguerite Isabelle Lang, youngest child of Henry H. and Marguerite Lang, aged 7 years 5 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 1402 Washington street, Tuesday afternoon, October 15, at 3 o'clock. Burial at Cave Hill cemetery.

LIPSCOMB—Dean Swift, infant son of Alex. B. and Lotta Ora Lipscomb, at 4:30 a. m., October 13.

Funeral service at 3 p. m. Monday, October 14, at residence, 1217 Hepburn avenue. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery.

SHERIDAN—October 13, at 4 a. m., Anthony, son of Patrick and the late Mary Ann Sheridan, in his 31st year.

Funeral from the father's residence, 1461 High avenue, Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock and from St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Louisville Council, No. 4, R. and S. M., will hold stated assembly at Scottish Rite Cathedral, Sixth, near Walnut, Monday evening, October 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Degrees will be conferred at 8:30 o'clock. Royal Arch Masons desiring the degrees can get petitions from the Recorder at Masonic Temple. LOUIS L. LUSSKY, T. I. M.
WILL E. RYAN, Recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Basil N. Hobbs, deceased, will present same, duly proven according to law, by November 15, 1901.
TARLETON C. HOBBS, Admr.,
Anchorage, Ky.

TABB'S GENERAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, FREIGHT TRANSFER LINE AND PUBLIC SCALE.
(C. S. TABB, Prop.)
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Classes Will Be Conducted in the Following Subjects:

Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Practical Mathematics, English, German, Civil Government, Lettering and Sign Painting, Vocal Music, Orchestral Music, Business Law, Kentucky Code, Freehand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Machine Design, Steam Engineering, Architectural Drawing, Sloyd For Boys, Plumbing, Electricity, First Aid to Injured.

Courses last from October 7 to April 1. Tuition fees from $1 to $6 per subject. Experienced teachers. Certificates granted. For full information inquire at the

Young Men's Christian Association.

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on a railroad trip, you generally buy an accident policy. But you forget that you're liable to die a natural death ANY DAY, at home; and you go on neglecting life insurance. Let the

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

give YOU the protection you ought to have against poverty in your old age; and at the same time the protection due to your family. Easy to get and to carry NOW—but getting harder all the time.

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Mutual Life of New York—Rooms 2, 3, 4, 5 and 11......Biscoe Hindman, General Agent.
Southern Railway News Co.—Rooms 6, 7 and 8.
M. T. Lewman & Co.—Contractors and Builders..........Room 9.
National Sick and Accident Association—O. H. Wood, Supt..........Room 10.
Dr. B. G. Rees, Dentist—Telephone 3689 A. Rooms 14 and 15.
Wm. J. Watkins & Co.—Press and Ornamental Brick, Coke, Coal, Iron..........Room 16.
Val. P. Collins—Architect..........Room 16.
New Louisville Jockey Club....Room 17.
Dr. Finck—Hours 3 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday from 10 to 11 a. m.......Rooms 18 and 19.
Miss Kate O'Brien, Modiste......Room 20.
Western and Southern Life Ins. Co.—Alex. Altsman, Supt..........Rooms 21 and 22.
Toutine Loan and Security Co. (Incorporated)—E. R. Hayden, Supt..........Room 23.
Dr. M. H. Brown—Rupture Specialist. Room 24.
Dr. J. W. Clark, Dentist—Rooms 25 and 26. Telephone 3689—M.
Kentucky Building and Contracting Co. / Patton Vitrified Brick Co. }Room 28.
Dr. W. C. McMannama, Osteopath. Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Tel. 3928 M..........Room 29.
Geo. J. Monroe, M. D.—Room 30. Hours 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 10:30 a. m.
Miss Kate Fitzgerald—Purchasing Agent. Room 31.
The Prudential Insurance Co. (Special Ordinary Agency).—C. T. Trueheart, Manager. C. T. Moench, General Agent....Rooms 33 & 34.
Tinsley Engraving Co.—Rooms 35, 36, 36½.
Fidelity Loan Co..........Rooms 37 and 38.
Miss Nannie Morgan, Modiste. Rooms 37 and 39.
Gustave Frese's Music Studio..Room 41.
E. D. Fryer & Son—Real Estate and Loan. Room 42.
Drs. Orendorf & Weber—Rooms 43 and 44. Hours 9 to 1, 3 to 6, 7 to 8. Sunday 9 to 12. Tel. 924.
Mrs. Margaret Clokey, / Miss Katherine Van Dusen. } Room 47.
Louisville Dental Laboratory—Charles Hallenberg, Proprietor..........Rooms 48 and 49.
Conrad Schmidt, Artist..........Room 50.
Harvey Joiner, Artist—Room 51. Paintings on exhibition. Visitors welcome. 10 to 1 o'clock.
B. F. Meek & Sons—Manufacturers of Meek Fishing Reel..........Rooms 52 and 53.
Mrs. Minnie Frazee—Hours 10 to 12 and 1 to 4..........Room 56.
Whist Club..........Room 57.
John Herr Sutcliffe—Advertising Agency. Room 58.
Barber Shop—Rear elevator. H. R. Cook, Pr.

MUSICAL.

CLIFFORD B. MARTIN,
VOICE AND HARMONY.
Studio at Baldwin's.

Wintersmith's Chill Tonic never fails—there is nothing better for Colds and Grip.

Good Morning, Sir!

You, who don't mind a big price for a good suit or overcoat—will you stop in our store to-day or at your earliest convenience and see what good clothes we sell—

The overcoat like your tailor charges you $70 for is here at.................. $40

The suit like your tailor charges you $45 or $50 for is here at............. $25

These are our very best. The most that any business suit or overcoat should sell for—made by STEIN-BLOCH.

Loevenhart's

THE BIG LEAGUE IN GOOD SHAPE

National Organization Will Not Close Up This Winter.

LINE UP OF ST. LOUIS TEAM.

Manager McAleer Secures a Bunch of Stars For His New Mound City Club.

OTHER NEWS OF THE DIAMOND.

JAMES A. HART, president of the Chicago National League Club, laughs at the talk of the impending dissolution of the old league. In speaking of the future of the National League, President Hart said:

"There is a mistaken impression abroad that the National League will terminate this fall, and it is a very natural one for most people to make. It is even made by those who are most familiar with the history of the game. We have heard a great deal during the past season about the 'termination of the ten-year agreement' and other such expressions that would lead the public to think that the National League will expire of its own free will and accord this fall, unless a reorganization takes place, while, in fact, there is no necessity for any action at all on the part of the members of the league for them to remain in the same condition that they are now and have been for the past ten seasons.

"The present National League was formed ten years ago at Indianapolis by the amalgamation of the old National League and the American Association. The members of the association, who were somewhat in the minority, were rather afraid that if they went into the new organization they would be lost sight of, and insisted on certain clauses being placed in the constitution that would make them a certainty in the league for ten years, and that is the origin of the impression of the ten-year agreement idea.

"There were twelve clubs in the league at first, and there are twelve franchises in the league to-day, although we have teams only in eight cities. We were not allowed to change the membership of the clubs during the ten years, but now we can, and that is practically all the difference that there is in the National League after this season. The idea that all the clubs will have to come together and make a new agreement for a term of years to come is wrong, and it is altogether likely that the same membership will continue on indefinitely."

* * *

That St. Louis is to have one of the strongest teams in the American League next year is one of the assured facts. While the personnel of the new aggregation has not been officially announced, the make-up of the team has leaked out from different sources, and the present line-up is as follows, although several changes may yet be made in the pitching staff and one change in the outfield:

Anderson, first base; Padden, second base; Conroy, shortstop; Wallace, third base; Jones, right field; Heidrick, center field; Burkett, left field; Donahue and Maloney, catchers; Powell, Reidy, Garvin, Sparks and Harper, pitchers. Elliott may be retained on the pitching staff, provided Harper does not stick.

Jimmy McAleer, who is to be the manager of the new team, will have a combination which should land him among the leaders, and Griffith will need to strengthen his White Stocking team to keep the pennant in Chicago.

* * *

The next meeting of importance among the baseball fraternity will be the gathering of the minor leagues at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York, October 24. The gathering will be the largest, as well as the most important, meeting of small clubs since 1868, when clubs from all over the country met at New York to form the first National Association. The difference is that the present meeting is in the interest of professional baseball, something unknown at that time.

Nearly 1,000 players will be affected by the work of the minor leagues, and for the first time in many years the officials of the National League will have nothing to say in settling the disputes of the small fry.

President Powers is making every effort to get as many present as possible. Secretary Farrell has sent out to the different clubs the reserve lists, as well as the players suspended, showing that the Board of Arbitration will have its hands full.

SECURES A MONOPOLY ON THOROUGHBRED SALES.

Lexington Breeders Sign Contracts With the Fasig-Tipton Company, of New York.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Milton Young, Charley McMeekin and other breeders here have signed contracts to sell the produce of their studs with the Fasig-Tipton Company, of New York.

This virtually gives this company control of the entire sale business of the country, since these were the only large breeding establishments still selling with the American Horse Exchange. The fight between these two concerns for control of the business has been a bitter one. Ed A. Tipton has been here for several days seeking these new contracts.

THE St. Louis management is thinking seriously of tearing down the present grand stand and pavilion and erecting a new one of more durable material. The Robisons have yet some $18,000 to collect on unpaid insurance claims on the stand destroyed last May. They are confident of getting the money, and when they do they will likely put up a new set of stands.

HORSE CORNER BY W. C. WHITNEY

Ex-Secretary Trying To Buy Every Thoroughbred.

SCHORR FILLY THE LATEST.

His Purchase of Endurance By Right the Season's Most Interesting Turf Event.

HER RECORD UNSURPASSED.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, ex-Secretary of the Navy, seems to be buying up all the great race-horses of the world. His latest purchase, last week, of Endurance by Right, said to be the greatest two-year-old in the world, indicates that Mr. Whitney is forming a trust of his own, at least as regards two-year-olds.

So far as the opinion of the Eastern Jockey Club's official handicapper goes, Endurance by Right is the best two-year-old, colt or filly, ever raced in this country. In alloting the weights for the Nasturtium Handicap, run over the last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile last week, he honored her mightily by fixing her impost at 138 pounds, or one pound more, according to the scale, than ever was assigned to a two-year-old by an American handicapper. This impost was not accepted, and the filly did not start in the race, but there is no room for doubt that the handicapper holds an extremely high opinion of her, an opinion which is shared by horsemen generally.

Endurance by Right enjoys another distinction. She is one of the few race-horses in America on whose life insurance is carried. Heretofore horses have been insured against accident while making railroad journeys or sea voyages, but the insurance of a horse against death from natural or other cause is unusual. Lloyds, of London, now carries a $26,000 risk on Endurance by Right, placed through John Hanning, the New York agent.

* * *

Foaled and Raced In Kentucky.

Endurance by Right is the daughter of Inspector B.—Early Morn, and was raised and owned by W. S. Barnes. Early in the season John W. Schorr tried to buy the filly, but learned she was not for sale. Then he leased her racing privileges for $1,500. After she began to show such wonderful speed at Washington Park Schorr took her East, and there she defeated some of the best two-year-olds on the metropolitan turf, her most sensational performance being the defeat of Clarence Mackay's Heno, in which records were knocked helter skelter in their match race. Heno then came back a few days later and defeated W. C. Whitney's Yankee, believed to be the best of the Whitney string, in the $20,000 Matron Stakes.

This practically satisfied Owner Whitney that Endurance by Right was the champion of the two-year-olds of the year, and he at once laid plans to gain possession of her and thus have the market cornered on the youngsters.

Hardly had the defeat of Yankee been recorded when John Madden sought Brewer Schorr and began making offers for the speedy filly. The bids were gradually raised until the limit of $35,000 was finally reached, when Schorr telegraphed Barnes, and the latter gave his consent to the sale, which was consummated last week.

* * *

Record of the Filly.

A glance at the table below will give some idea of what a high-class filly Endurance by Right really is. In nearly all of her races she has won with something in hand, and not a few of those qualified to speak pronounce her without hesitation one of, if not the greatest, two-year-old fillies ever seen in this or any other country.

Date.		Distance.	wt	Time.	Track.	Ps
April	19	4 furlongs	108	:50	Memphis	W
"	29	4 "	110	:49	Louisville	W
May	8	5 "	110	1:03	Louisville	3d
"	16	5 "	110	1:02¼	Latonia	W
June	1	5 "	118	1:01	Hawthne	W
"	12	4½ "	120	:56 1-5	Harlem	W
"	22	4½ "	120	:54 2-5	Wash'ton	W
"	25	5 "	122	1:00	Wash'ton	W
July	17	5 "	122	1:00 3-5	Wash'ton	W
Aug.	19	6 "	122	1:14 1-5	Saratoga	W
Sept.	4	7 "	112	1:25 3-5	Sheepshd	3d
"	6	5½ "	126	1:07 3-5	Sheepshd	W
"	10	6 "	124	1:13 1-5	Sheepshd	W
"	17	6 "	126	1:13	Sheepshd	W
"	20	5½ "	119	1:08 3-5	Gravs'nd	W
"	21	5½ "	130	1:07	Gravs'nd	W
"	28	*6 "	112	1:08 3-5	Gravs'nd	W

*About six furlongs. This is a record for the distance—5¾ furlongs.

* * *

Comparative Record.

The following are the comparative records of Endurance by Right as compared with the best on record for seven furlongs:

Best on Record—Four furlongs, 46½; four and one-half, :53; five, :59; five and one-half, 1:06; five and three-quarters, 1:10 3-5; six, 1:12; seven, 1:25 2-5.

Endurance by Right—Four furlongs, :49; four and one-half, :54 2-5; five, 1:00; five and one-half, 1:07 3-5; five and three-quarters, 1:08 3-5; six, 1:13; seven 1:25 3-5.

Note—The best-on-records in all cases have been made by older horses, in many instances carrying much less weight.

* * *

Easily the Best of the Year.

In taking Endurance by Right into his stable, Mr. Whitney has the pick of the two-year-old division, barring, of course, Mr. Mackay's Heno, winner of the Matron Stakes, and Mr. L. M. Myers' Leonora Loring, who won the Great Filly Stakes, but was disqualified because of a technical error in her entry. Mr. Whitney now has Nasturtium, for whom he paid $50,000; Yankee, the Futurity winner; Goldsmith, a superb race horse, who is believed to have a brilliant future; King Hanover, a stake winner; Gold Seeker, a rattling good colt; Blue Girl, winner of many rich stakes, and considered the best filly out until Endurance by Right demonstrated her marvelous speed and stamina; Pretorius, Metalbert, Gunfire and other crack youngsters. With Endurance by Right added to this list, it will be seen that in the big three-year-old events Mr. Whitney will cut a wide swath.

When Endurance by Right was a yearling, Col. William Barnes bought her from Col. Young, her breeder, for $250. Last spring Mr. Schorr purchased the running qualities of the filly for $1,500. It was at Saratoga that Mr. Schorr bought Endurance by Right outright from Col. Barnes for $4,000 more. When it became known that Mr. Whitney paid $35,000 for the filly it was the consensus of opinion that he had secured her at a most reasonable figure. It was during the Gravesend meeting that Endurance by Right, in what was virtually a match race, defeated Mr. Mackay's noted colt Heno, and, incidentally, broke al previous records for five and three-quarter furlongs at that track. When Heno defeated Yankee and a high-class field in the Matron Stakes on Tuesday, it dawned upon a majority of turfmen, including Mr. Whitney, that Endurance by Right was really the best filly of the year and capable of giving any of the crack colts a hot argument.

* * *

Great Youngsters May Meet.

Sporting men throughout the country have longed for a meeting between Endurance by Right, Yankee, Nasturtium, Goldsmith and Blue Girl, but as this entire list is now in one stable they will have to appeal to Owner Whitney to send them to the post in a bunch for the purpose of satisfying the public mind. Thorough sportsman that he is and always eager for a great race himself, it is likely that Morris Park may be able to induce him to run the pick of his youngsters as a special feature.

No price seems too great for the wealthy owner when he once sets his eye on a thoroughbred. He paid $50,000 for Nasturtium. Five figures were represented in the purchase price of Blue Girl and when Yankee defeated the Whitney entry in the great Futurity Whitney lost no time in adding the Hanover colt to his already good string. He paid John Madden a goodly sum for the colt, and it was a sad blow to him when Heno took Yankee's measure in the Matron and did it easily.

From her first start she gave evidence of developing into a great race horse, and her subsequent performances have proven it. After many victories in the West she started once at Saratoga. Then came her first defeat in the East. She ran third to Nasturtium and Goldsmith in the Flatbush Stakes. Since that time she has been simply unbeatable.

While at Saratoga Mr. Schorr made up his mind to own her entirely, and he made Col. Barnes an offer for her. It was accepted, but what the exact figure was has never been stated. She is still liable to go back to Barnes at the end of her racing days, provided he will pay as much for her as Schorr did, but this seems unlikely, and she will doubtless be added to the stud at Belle Meade when her days of usefulness are done as a racing proposition.

THE GREAT ENDURANCE BY RIGHT.



BREEDING OF SCHORR'S GREAT FILLY.

ENDURANCE BY RIGHT. B. F., FOALED 1899.

Bred in the Belle Meade Stud, Tenn., and racing qualities owned by J. W. Schorr.

*Early Morn.	Late Nights.	Small Arms.	Daughter of... { West Australian. / Brown Bess.
			Lacydes... { Orlando. / Boarding School Miss.
		Cremorne.	Rigolboche... { Rataplan. / Dau. of Gardham.
			Parmesan... { Sweetmeat. / Gruyere.
	Silvester.	Silver Hair.	England's Beauty... { Birdcatcher. / Prairie Bird.
			Kingston... { Venison. / Queen Anne.
		St. Albans.	Bribery... { The Libel. / Splitvote.
			Stockwell... { The Baron. / Pocahontas.
Inspector B.	Colossa.	Rurica.	Eleanor Margrave... { *Margrave. / Fanny Wright.
			Ruric... { *Sovereign. / Levity.
		Colossus.	Sister to Pryor No. 1... { *Glencoe. / Gipsey.
			*Sovereign... { Emilius. / Fleur-de-Lis.
	Enquirer.	Lida.	Laze... { American Eclipse. / Gabriella.
			Lexington... { Boston. / Alice Carneal.
		*Leamington.	Daughter of... { Pantaloon. / Daphne.
			Faugh-a-Ballagh... { Sir Hercules. / Guiccioli.

*Imported.

BURKETT FIRST BIG LEAGUE BATTER

St. Louis Player Makes a Percentage of 382.

WAGNER, OF PITTSBURG, FIFTH

Former Louisville Star Has Forty-Eight Stolen Bases To His Credit.

CLARKE FIFTEENTH ON THE LIST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—President Young, of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, to-day made public the batting records of those League players who took part in fifteen or more championship games during the past year:

	Runs.	Batting PC.	Stolen Bases.
Burkett	139	.382	27
Delehanty (Phila.)	106	.357	28
Keeler	124	.355	31
Sheckard	116	.353	42
Wagner	100	.352	48
Van Haltren	83	.342	25
Hartsel	110	.339	46
Hedrick	94	.339	35
Flick	111	.336	26
Crawford	89	.334	12
Douglass	16	.333	10
Beaumont	118	.328	32
Wallace	69	.322	17
Green	82	.317	35
Clarke	118	.316	22
Peitz	24	.311	3
Daly	87	.310	34
Kelley	77	.309	20
Davis (New York)	69	.309	26
Wolverton	40	.308	13
E. Demontreville	83	.305	23
Thomas	99	.305	25
McCreery	46	.302	19
Beckley	80	.300	6
Nichols (Boston)	16	.299	0
Leach	62	.298	16
Ritchey	66	.298	16
Donovan	91	.295	24
Farrell	36	.295	7
McGuire	28	.293	4
Hamilton	70	.292	19
Selbach	89	.292	10
Strang	55	.291	39
Davis (Pbg., Brook.)	100	.289	27
Chance	37	.289	30
McCann	72	.288	16
Hickman	43	.287	6
Schriver	18	.286	2
Orth	14	.281	3
Kitson	22	.281	0
Dexter	46	.278	23
Tenny	63	.278	11
McFarland	33	.278	10
Dobbs	70	.276	18
Bransfield	92	.274	28
Krueger	78	.274	19
Jennings	38	.274	13
White	15	.273	11
Dolan	63	.272	20
Cooley	30	.270	11
McBride	46	.269	3
Harley	69	.268	37
Yeager	9	.267	1
Kling	25	.266	7
Doheny	11	.263	1
Dahlen	69	.261	23
Lowe	46	.259	19
P. Childs	31	.258	5
C. L. Childs (Chicago)	23	.257	3
Waddell	16	.255	2
Padden	72	.253	3
Magoon	48	.251	14
Menefee	19	.251	3
Steinfeldt	39	.250	7
Murphy (St. Louis)	11	.250	0
Nichols (St. Louis)	49	.247	11
Kittredge	24	.247	2
Doyle	19	.241	11
Slagle	55	.240	23
Phillips	11	.238	0
Warner	19	.238	5
Long	55	.238	4
Crolius	20	.238	4
Poole	6	.237	1
Barry	35	.236	13
Raymer	41	.235	17
McCormick	44	.234	13
Gattings	20	.229	6
Tannehill	18	.226	0
Irwin	50	.224	17
Zimmer	16	.222	7
Ganzel	41	.220	6
Ely	19	.219	4
Murphy (Bos., N. Y.)	23	.218	7
Kahoe	21	.218	6
Bowerman	20	.217	3
Taylor (Chicago)	12	.217	0
Moran	12	.216	4
Matthewson	10	.211	0
Richardson	7	.211	1
Gammons	11	.211	5
Phillip	11	.211	2
Chesbro	9	.210	0
Jones	10	.209	1
Dineen	13	.209	0
O'Brien	1	.208	0
Bay	23	.205	5
Nelson	11	.205	4
Donovan (Brook)	17	.200	2
O'Connor	16	.200	3
Cross	50	.197	22
Ryan	28	.196	5
Hallman	46	.194	13
Willis	8	.192	1
Bernard	12	.192	3
Corcoran	13	.184	7
Fox	9	.183	8
Hughes (Brook.)	17	.178	0
Phyle	8	.178	0
Delehanty (Chicago)	4	.174	4
Hahn	9	.173	0
Harper	13	.172	3
Bergen	15	.172	2
Sudhoff	11	.171	0
Leever	10	.168	5
Smith (New York)	10	.168	3
Duggleby	9	.166	2
Newton	10	.164	0
Howell	14	.161	0
Gannon	2	.159	5
Smith (Bos., Pbg.)	6	.156	2
Eason	4	.138	1
Miller	3	.136	1
Taylor (New York)	12	.125	0
Buelow	3	.112	0
Pittinger	3	.110	1
Hughes (Chicago)	7	.109	1
Townsend	4	.109	1
Donahue	11	.097	0
Stimmel	1	.080	0

* * *

CHAT OF THE PLAYERS.

A NEW YORK writer figures that Christy Matthewson was worth $100,000 this year.

"I DO not think we will lose one man," was the confident declaration of the Cincinnatis' treasurer, Ashley Lloyd.

FOR two pins Billy Clingman would leave the American League and sign with the Reds, but Cincinnati has no room for him.

DICK BUCKLEY, the veteran catcher, who played with Omaha of the Western League this season, announces his retirement from the diamond.

A BASEBALL league has been organized in Porto Rico, and some of these winters that is an isle that may be invaded by American diamond tourists.

DAN M'GANN has given Mugsy McGraw first call on his services for 1902. There is no room for Daniel at St. Louis now that Richardson has made good.

GEORGE DAVIS, Corcoran, Herman Long and a few others are among the stars engaged by Comiskey for next year, according to the latest pipe dreams.

THE BREITENSTEIN, who hasn't been in the swim this year over his ankles, has tipped himself as the possible manager of the new St. Louis American League club.

NINE of the old White Sox have signed. Fred Hartman is one who is out. He wants more salary, but Comiskey says "Nit." Pop Foster and Wiley Pratt may not be members of the team next year.

WHEN O'Connor quits playing he will make a bang-up umpire. Several times this season he has officiated when the regular official failed to show up, and every time he gave satisfaction to both teams.

"THE only place for the captain of a ball team is the outfield," says a well-known player who has had experience in that line recently. "Take the League campaigns for ten years back and you will find that all the pennant winners were led by outfield captains. The Bostons had Hughey Duffy to lead them to victory, and he covered left field. Robinson was technically the captain of the Orioles, but Joe Kelley did the work, and he, also, occupied left garden. The Brooklyns, when they were twice champions, had Kelley as captain, and he played left field, but just as soon as Joe was shifted to first base the Superbas went back, and the Pittsburgs came along and won with an outfield captain in Fred Clarke."

ANOTHER WEEK AT LEXINGTON

The Events Carded For Saturday Will Take Place To-day.

A FAIR TRACK IS EXPECTED.

Course Too Heavy For Work Yesterday and Horses and Trainers Rest.

VISITORS TO STAY MEETING OUT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Racing will continue at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association track for the present week. The postponement of the races on Saturday on account of rain caused the entire programme to be put back one day, and the meeting will close next Saturday. Saturday's programme will be given Monday. The features are the 2:06 pace, in which Shadow Chimes is held the favorite at $100 over the field of Riley B., Maj. Muscovite, Mezette and Dumont W., selling for $50; the Johnston Stake, of $2,000, for 2:25 trotters, and a purse race of $1,000, for 2:25 trotters. For the Johnston Stake, Country Jay is held as favorite at $100, with the field of Leola, May Allen, Belle Kuser, Lilly Sligo, Red Princess, Chase and Marique selling for $140. Prince Selma, who qualified on Friday night, has been scratched. In the 2:25 trot, Henrietta, Will Young's fast black mare, sold the favorite at $100. The field, consisting of Freebooter, Wentworth, William Tell, Happy Jack, Betsy Tell, S. B., Kingclere, Col. Cleery, Conna and Helen Wood, sold for $70.

From indications to-night, the track should be in at least fair shape when the first race is called at noon on Monday. The track was too heavy for work to-day, and trainers and horses alike enjoyed a brief rest. The usual end-of-the-week exodus of visiting turfmen who come with the idea of witnessing the Kentucky Futurity and the Transylvania has been small. The greater part of the crowd will remain until the close of the meeting.

Every event on Tuesday's card is a stake. The Walnut Hall Cup, value $3,000, for the 2:15 class of trotters; the $10,000 Louisville Prize, for three-year-olds, which promises to be a repetition of the Kentucky Futurity, and the $4,000 McDowell Stake, for 2:10 trotters, makes up a programme such as is rarely seen in one day. Other stake features of the week will be the West, value $2,000, for the 2:29 class trotters, on Thursday; the Lexington Stake, value $2,000, for two-year-old trotters, on Friday; and the Bluegrass Stake, of $2,000, for the 2:19 class trotters, and the Kentucky Stake, of $2,000, for three-year-old trotters, on Saturday.

Witnesses Against Sam Philpot.

London, Ky., Oct. 13.—[Special.]—Twenty-three Commonwealth's witnesses from Clay county left this place today on the evening train for Pineville to testify against Sam Philpot for the killing of Ed Roberts, in Clay county. This case was transferred to Pineville on a change of venue.

Now is the best time to make your contract for next winter's supply of coal. Try Straight Creek Coal. It's the best and purest for both steam and domestic purposes. Special rates if ordered now. Telephone 815.

BEER.

Why Not Get The Best?

Whatever kind of beer you may drink around town, when it comes to your family beer, you ought to get the best. You should take no chances with the health of your wife and children.

Everybody concedes that beer, provided it is pure and wholesome, is the best tonic in the world. If any member of your family is inclined to be weak, listless and without appetite, a glass of pure beer before each meal and before retiring at night will build them up as nothing else will.

But be sure the beer is the right kind. Green beer, or beer not properly ripened and matured, will do anybody more harm than good. The beer made by this company is acknowledged the world over to be as good as the best. There can be no better beer made. Your physician will tell you it is by far the best in Louisville. No other local brewery has the facilities for making such beer as this company turns out.

Try a case of it.

Frank Fehr Brewing Co.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

GOT NO APPETITE?

Stomach out of fix? Bowels constipated or irregular? Inactive liver?

You can speedily rid yourself of any of these ailments.

CLARENCE DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

—will do the work thoroughly. This preparation is a sovereign specific for every form of Stomach, Bowel or Liver disorder. It has an unbroken record of cures, and will cure you if you will but give it a chance.

Price 50 cents and your money back if it fails.

Clarence Med. Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MUSWICK & CO., General Agents.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—The demand for money has been better this week than last and fewer banks report an abundance of money. The situation is still a very strong one with Louisville financial institutions, as the reserve is about 32 per cent., and most of them have large holdings of bonds, but outside loans are steadily refused, as local wants are still running high. Some banks from the interior are also sending in rediscounts, which the banks here had rather do without, but must often take. The character of the paper coming in is of the very best description. Speculative loans are not made and the increase of commercial paper is large. Banks are holding fewer stocks on marginal loans, and these are all well protected. Several bank officers have stated that they never knew a time when so few securities were carried with them. Rates are steady at 5@6 per cent., with 6 per cent. the ruling rate for all except call loans. Some of the Market-street banks are asking and receiving 7 per cent. So good a borrower as the city has come into the market and has taken $100,000 at 5 per cent., and will want $200,000 more very soon.

The counter work has been heavy and clearings brisk. Clearings for the week were $8,443,402, against $7,737,360 for the corresponding week last year. Clearings to-day were $1,643,402; balance $301,127; week's balances $1,771,478.

New York exchange has been steady at par, with a fair demand.

Little has been done in the local security market, though there has been a steady, but small, investment demand. Good bonds have been bought up whenever they could be had at concessions, but they have been sparingly offered. There has been a good inquiry for Louisville Trust Company shares, based upon rumors that the Fidelity Trust Company would buy it at 150 in order to get the building it needs. Only a few shares have changed hands, but these are now bid for at 145. Columbia Trust has sold at 146¼ and 250 is bid for Fidelity without any being offered. Louisville Gas has sold at 108 in small lots, and this is still bid. The same price is offered for Louisville Railway common and 115¼ is bid for the preferred. Trading in New Orleans common has subsided, but it sold in New Orleans Friday at 31 and was quoted at 30¾ bid and 31¼ asked. The preferred is dull. There has been some demand for Columbus Railway common, but the stock is low, being 43 bid. Following were the sales reported to-day:

$2,000 United Railways 4s	*89¾
$10,000 L. and N. unified 4s	101¾
$3,000 Detroit United Railways 5s	*100¼
$1,000 Norfolk and Western 4s	102
$2,000 Board of Trade first mortgage 6s	*102
$6,000 Southern Railway 5s	117
$1,000 Louisville Railway 5s	*119¼
56 shares United Railways preferred	80¼
14 shares United Railways preferred	80½

*And interest.

An officer of the L. and N. says there is much more business in sight this fall than had been expected and the banner record will be made by next July. The report for the first week of October was issued to-day and showed an increase of $28,165, while since July 1 the gross increase has been $733,684. This will mean a gain of about $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 in the gross for the year if the present rate is kept up, and this seems likely, as the South is so prosperous. The heavy business is not alone in phosphate and iron, but in everything that a railroad carries. The net earnings will make a better showing after this month, as outside work will be largely given up after November 1. An immense amount of work has been going on, over 600 men being employed in laying the double track between Louisville and Lebanon Junction. All the money thus expended has been charged to operating expenses and not saved for dividends, but the stockholders will profit by this policy some day.

Stockholders in the Louisville Bridge this week received their checks for the 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend declared away back in August. There is much indignation over the delay, and the conclusion is that the Pennsylvania is still trying to freeze out the minority interest.

It is reported that the Louisville and Nashville is offering to exchange its stock, share for share, for the stock of the Henderson Bridge. Local financiers think the proposition an excellent one, as the bridge dividends have been suspended. One large stockholder, who has no reason to love the road, says he is satisfied the bridge is not earning its fixed charges, and though the L. and N. might fix the tolls at any rate it pleases, he is not disposed to censure its policy. The bridge stock was very extensively bought here around 90, and at one time last year one of the shrewdest investors tried and failed to get a large block at 115. Now he is congratulating himself over his escape. However, those who held bridge shares can get a first-class dividend-paying security if he can exchange for L. and N. shares.

Profit-taking throughout the list by traders and weakness in the traction stocks caused a reaction. The bank statement was about as expected excepting in the loans, which were generally thought would show a larger decrease. On any further decline on Monday the market should be a purchase for a turn.—(Almstedt Bros.

The bank statement was expected to be extremely favorable and to-day's opening seemed to discount this. In our opinion the statement was not as favorable as expected, a very much larger decrease in loans having been looked for, with the result that there was considerable profit-taking and the market sold off considerably. The strength of the last few days was very largely due to the fact that the market was very much oversold and that in the room there was strong appearance of Keene buying. To sum up, it is our feeling that no bull movement is at all probable at present and that insiders and large holders will take every opportunity to unload where they are able and that the public cannot be induced to come into this market as yet.—(Halsey & Halsey.

The break in Metropolitan was due to reports that an unfavorable decision will be handed down Monday on the tax matter and that a political deal has been conceived in the shape of an attack compelling the support of the company to the Tammany ticket.—(M. & M.

Although definite news about the alleged deals and combinations in railroads was lacking, the market became strong. There seemed, however, to be a disposition on the part of professionals to realize and the sudden change in the position of the big people has apparently failed to bring in any outside support. Prices were irregularly lower after the start, and as soon as the bank statement appeared there seemed to be a very large amount of stop orders sales. Under this pressure the close was weak and generally lower. In spite of the lack of confirmation of yesterday's reports about another Great Northern-Northern Pacific deal the street seems to cling to the idea that something of the kind is contemplated. It is also generally thought whatever transpires will be of benefit to St. Paul and Union Pacific. Southern Pacific comes in for a good deal of attention and the house which usually represents Mr. Keene has issued a bullish circular on the property. The bank statement was regarded as disappointing, in view of the presumed heavy reduction of loans through the payment of temporary borrowings by the city of New York. The foreigners were buyers of a few thousand shares here, selling later.—(Hunt & Hutchings.

As indicated in our market letter of last night, higher prices were to be expected, and these were realized in the early sessions of to-day's short market. No official confirmation coming forth as regards the railroad deals talked of yesterday, it was natural that the opportunity would be taken advantage of to realize profits, and that is what occurred in the last hour of the market. The weakness of tractions, notably Metropolitan, contributed somewhat to the desire to realize profits on other securities. At the same time the indifferent action of Amalgamated Copper and Sugar were also factors that disturbed the regularity of the upward movement. The bank statement might be called a good one, although it was expected that a greater reduction in loans would have appeared. The activity of the market was quite pronounced, and in spite of the reaction it looks as if negotiations for a rearrangement of the securities of the Northwestern railways is likely to take place, and on any further break early next week it would seem good policy to buy stocks. The news of the day was meager except as to the reorganization of the Mexican National, the securities of which I hold in considerable strength in spite of the weak market. The market closes virtualy at the low prices of the week, although compared with the early part of the week very substantial advances are still to the credit of numerous securities.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

Our market at the opening assumed a hesitating tone, but it did not last long, when buying orders appeared in Union Pacific and St. Paul. Commission houses were prominent, whilst the selling came principally from weak and small holders. One factor in speculation is that the report current that the Standard Oil interests have shifted their market position and are now ranged on the bull side of the market. Further belief exists that the reported Northwest deal is in course of formation of a proprietary corporation, or some other deal. While these reports lack official confirmation, the fact exists that financiers closely identified with one of the leading financial interests in this deal are quoted as saying that it is in progress, but has not fully developed. The market kept its strength pretty well nearly all morning, especially at the time when the bank statement was issued. This was looked upon as a favorable statement and the market rallied, but only temporarily, as prices immediately yielded under the leadership of St. Paul in a decline and closed at about the lowest prices of the day. Mexican National was favorably influenced by the publishing of the new reorganization plan to-day, in which the company makes a new issue of bonds and common and preferred stocks. The holders of the common stock will receive new common stock, share for share, while the new preferred stock will be distributed proportionately among the present bondholders.—(S. C. Henning.

Prices of Stocks To-day.

In these quotations interest is added to the bonds that are generally sold that way. Our quotations for stocks and bonds at the end of the week are as follows, but many of them, embracing securities in which there have been no dealings, are nominal. The figures are the highest bid and lowest asked:

Bank Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of Kentucky	191	...
Bank of Commerce	172	174
German Bank	240	...
German Insurance Bank	230	...
German Security Bank	125	...
Louisville National Banking Co.	116½	117½
Western Bank	100	...
National Bank, First	153	...
National Bank, Third	115¼	116¼
Citizens' National Bank	160	...
Union National Bank	162	...
American National Bank	129	...
Southern National Bank	125	...

Trust Company Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Co.	250	...
Louisville Trust Company	145	...
Columbia Finance and Trust Co.	146	...

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Louisville Gas stock	108	109
Louisville Bridge stock	120	125
Kentucky Title Company	105	...
Bourbon Stock Yards	68	70
Kentucky Wagon Works	165	...
Louisville Street Railway pref.	115¼	116
Louisville Street Railway com.	108	109
N. O. Street Railway pref.	105	...
N. O. Street Railway com.	29½	31
Columbus Railway	102	102¾
Columbus Railway common	45	47
Springfield Street Railway	35	...
Louisville Public Warehouse	...	83
Louisville Title Co.	100	105
Kentucky Heating Co.	110	112
Louisville Tobacco W. H. Co. pref.	107	110
Louisville Tobacco W. H. Co. com.	45	50
Henderson Bridge stock	97	100
Louisville Cotton Mills	150	...
Milwaukee Railway pref.	116	117
St. Louis United Railways pref.	80	81
St. Louis Transit Company	26	26½
Indianapolis St. Ry. Co.	46	47
Detroit United Railway Co.	76	77

City Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Louisville 7s of 1901	100	...
Louisville 7s of 1903	105	106
Louisville 5s of 1911	114	...
Louisville 4s of 1923	111	...
Louisville 4s of 1928	113	...
Louisville 4s of 1930	115	...
Louisville 4s, gold, 1910	105	...
Louisville gold 4s, due 1937	116	118
Louisville gold 3½s, 1940	109½	110½

Railroad Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Southern Railway Air Line 4s	97½	98
L. and N. unified 4s	101¾	101⅞
L. and N. collateral trust	99	99½
L., C. and L. R. R. 7 p. c.	115	116
L., C. and L. new 4½s	112¾	113½
J., M. and I. 1st mor. 7 p. c.	112	...
J., M. and I. 2d mor. 7 p. c.	122½	123½
Southern Railway	116½	117½
L., H. and St. L. 5s	109½	110½
L. & N. 1st gold 5s, 1916, St. L. prop.	111	...
L. and N. Mobile and Montg'y 4½s	...	111
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis first 5s	114	114½
B. and O. 1st mor. 4 p. c.	102	103
B. and O. prior lien 3½s	95½	96
C. and O. gen. mor. 4½s	107	107½

Miscellaneous Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Water Co. 6 per cent. bonds	110	111
Water Co. 2d mor. 5 per cent	110	111
N. O. City and Lake 5 per cent	113	...
Louisville St. Ry. Co. 5 p. c.	119	119½
Louisville St. Ry. Co. 2d mor. 4½s	110	111
Central Pas. Ry. 6 p. c. bonds (1908)	112½	113¼
Central Pas. Ry. 6 p. c. bonds (1902)	101	102
Louisville Railway 6s, due 1909	113	...
Southern Railway of St. Louis	115	...
Ky. and Ind. Bridge bonds, 5 p. c. first mortgage	106½	107½
Board of Trade first 6 per cent	100	...
Ky. Wagon Co. 6 per cent. bonds	103	...
Springfield Ry. 5 p. c. bonds	90	...
Columbus Ry. 5 p. c. bonds	113	114
Buffalo Crosstown	115	...
Buffalo consols	117½	118
Ky. Title Co. real estate bonds	100	108
Union Depot Ry. St. Louis 6s	121	122
Merchants' Bridge St. Louis 6s	116	...
Merchants' Bridge and Terminal 5s	112	113
United Railways 4s, St. Louis	89¾	90
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	...
Indianapolis Railway 4s	84	84½

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

New York, Oct. 12.—Money on call steady at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange nominal, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86¼ for demand and at $4.83⅞@4.84 for sixty days; posted rates $4.84½@4.85 and $4.87; commercial bills $4.83¼@4.83¾. Bar silver 57⅝c. Mexican dollars 45¼c. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. Government bonds easier.

The cause of relapse of prices in to-day's stock market was not altogether clear, but the same was true of the sudden advance of yesterday and the day before. Distrust of that movement and incredulity as to the rumors which were set afloat to account for it because of some intrinsic grounds of improbability seemed to be the reason for to-day's reaction. The same brokers commonly supposed to act for the same large Standard Oil, Morgan, Harriman and Gould interests were active in buying and bidding up stocks to-day, as they were yesterday, St. Paul especially being lifted again and again by main force to the neighborhood of 167, but the last price was 164¼, only a shade above the lowest. The course of that stock formed an epitome of the whole market. The central and southern transcontinental stocks were nearest to it in point of activity, but the advances showed a tendency to spread beyond yesterday's narrower limits, until the enormous realizing forced prices back. Prices generally show losses on the day, running from 1 to 1¾ in the leaders and from that up to 3¾ in St. Paul and the local traction stocks, which were notably weak throughout. The decreased loan item of the banks failed to show the full effect of the repayment during the week of some $15,000,000 of New York city revenue warrants, and the supposition was therefore made that foreign bankers continue their borrowing in the local market to repay foreign borrowings. The disturbance in the Paris money market points to the likelihood of a continuance of this process. The market closed weak at the lowest.

There has been some upward action in the stock market during the week, following the rather prolonged period of depression. The presence of liquidation was distinctly relaxed during the early days of the week, but there was manifest hesitation about taking up the movement for an advance, and even the uncovered bears were not apparently in great haste to cover their short contracts. For several days the market wavered before a pronounced advance drove the bears to cover. The opposing arguments of the speculative element now represent the belief on the one hand that the depression in the stock market has had no other cause than the depletion of money supplies by the autumn requirements, and on the other hand the apprehension that the last great cycle of prosperity has reached its crest, with a prospect of gradual decline, shrinkage of business and earnings to be faced. The first named element are confident that the season's interior requirements for money are about satisfied, or that the banks are in possession of sufficient resources at present to meet the demands without forcing further liquidation in the stock market. It is argued that surplus reserves of the banks now are $17,483,175, compared with $4,463,925 at this time last year and $1,177,350 in 1899. The movement of currency to the interior last year after this date amounted to $15,862,000 and terminated in the last week of October. In 1899 the movement continued into the third week in November, but the amount moved after this date was only $11,585,000. Last year, however, there was a free movement of gold from London during October. This year there is no present prospect of such a movement. The cotton crop has been very slow in moving, and this may involve a considerable further demand for currency from the South, with the possibility of a resulting pressure upon the exchange market that may bring gold. Nothing in the recent markets has so clearly demonstrated the extent to which capital was embarked in the enterprises of the boom period of this year as the recent course of the foreign exchange market. The employment of hundreds of millions of dollars by capitalists and syndicates in the furtherance of community of interest projects among the railroads and in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation was well known to the public, and there was self congratulations upon the unruffled composure of our money market under the unprecedented demands put upon it. The summer's events indicate that not only our own money market, but those of pretty much the whole world besides, were drawn upon to provide the credits for the gigantic undertakings of American syndicates. These foreign borrowings have apparently involved the sale of bankers' exchange bills of distant maturities, which were left uncovered, relying upon the autumn outward movement of merchandise to replenish the supply of exchange and enable them to cover. The belated movement of cotton, the decreased corn export and the falling off in manufactured products, especially iron and copper, have kept down the supply of exchange and have made this repayment of foreign loans especially effective in sustaining the exchange market and keeping it away from the gold import point. Moreover, the repayment of these foreign loans has been followed to a large extent by reborrowing in this market, so that the loan account of the New York banks has been maintained, in spite of the extensive liquidation in the stock market. These are symptoms of the extensive lock-up of capital not to be ignored, and they bring forward the problem of how far the year's great financial projects will warrant the sanguine expectations of them during the speculative excitement of last year. The panic in May, caused by the Northern Pacific corner, and the assassination of President McKinley upset the calculations of their promoters and their original prosperous efforts to distribute the crop of securities which were issued to reimburse the syndicates for their outlay and in their elaborate plans for the recuperation of the market to enable them to renew the process of distribution. With the additional outlay made necessary by the measures for supporting the market, the coming of the autumn requirement for money forced some retrenchment, which exposed some weak spots in the market, especially among the minor industrials, which have notably affected the public confidence in securities. The future of the market is by no means clear, although the usual upward reactions, which are normal to any decline in stocks, are bound to occur. Among the doubtful factors to be reckoned with, one of the most important is the ultimate effect upon our industries of the stagnation and depression in foreign industries, notably in Germany and Russia. The actual effect of the shortage in the corn crop is yet to be shown. Railroad earnings are still in excess of last year both for gross and net, but the ratio of increase is declining. Export views on the outlook in the iron industry are not at all sanguine. Present activity of production is held to be due to making up orders delayed by the steel strike, and some eagerness is shown to secure contracts running into next year. A session of Congress is a depressing influence by tradition upon the stock market, especially when a revision of the revenue law is in contemplation. Speculative sentiment is therefore somewhat ill defined.

Railroad bonds have been in better demand at some advance in prices. United States new 4s advanced ¼ per cent. over the closing call of last week.

A London cablegram says: "The stock market to-day was in the main firm, but dealings were limited in volume. The American department hung close to parities. Although little was done, the sentiment was hopeful."

U. S. Bonds.

Refunding 2s, registered	109
Do coupon	109
3s, registered	107¼
Do coupon	108
New 4s, registered	139
Do coupon	139
Old 4s, registered	112
Do coupon	112
5s, registered	107½
Do coupon	107½

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Atchison general 4s	103¾
Do adjustment 4s	98
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	102
Do 3½s	95½
Do convertible 4s	106
Canada Southern seconds	107½
Central of Georgia 5s	106
Do first income	72
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	107
Chicago and Alton 3½s	84¾
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	98
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul gen. 4s	110¼
Chicago and Northwestern consol 7s	13[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 4s	106½
C., C., C. and St. L. general 4s	104
Chicago Terminal 4s	93½
Colorado and Southern 4s	87¾
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	65
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	102⅝
Erie prior lien 4s	98¼
Do general 4s	88
Fort Worth and Denver City firsts	108
Hocking Valley 4½s	106
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	101¾
Mexican Central 4s	84
Do first income	31¼
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	103½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	9[illegible]
Do seconds	80½
New York Central firsts	105¼
Do general 3½s	109
New Jersey Central general 5s	130½
Northern Pacific 4s	104¼
Do 3s	72¾
Norfolk and Western consol 4s	102¼
Reading general 4s	96
St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol 5s	115½
St. Louis and San Francisco 5s	95
St. Louis Southwestern firsts	98¾
Do seconds	78¾
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s	8[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4s	92½
Southern Railway 5s	117½
Texas and Pacific firsts	119¼
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	81½
Union Pacific 4s	10[illegible]
Do convertible 4s	107
Wabash firsts	118½
Do seconds	110¼
Do debenture Bs	57½
West Shore 4s	112¾
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	90
Wisconsin Central 4s	8[illegible]

Stocks.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'g Bid.
Atchison	35,200	80	78¼	78¼
Do preferred	4,600	97¼	96¾	96¾
Baltimore and Ohio	1,800	103	100½	101
Do preferred	....	....	....	92
Canadian Pacific	5,400	112	110¼	110¾
Canada Southern	100	83½	83½	83
Chesapeake and Ohio	900	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chicago and Alton	1,800	38	37½	37½
Do preferred	....	....	....	77
C., I. and L.	100	41¾	41¾	41½
Do preferred	200	72¾	72	71½
Chicago and E. I.	....	....	....	130
Chicago Gt. Western	800	22¾	22¼	22¾
Do preferred A	....	....	....	84
Do preferred B	600	44¾	44	44
Chicago and N. W.	300	196¾	196½	195
C., R. I. and Pacific	1,400	144½	142½	142¼
Chicago Term. & T.	400	21¼	21	21
Do preferred	500	39½	39	39
C., C., C. and St. L.	100	97½	97¼	97¼
Colorado Southern	200	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do 1st pref.	100	54¼	54¼	54
Do 2d pref.	100	24½	24½	24
Del. and Hudson	700	166	166	164
D., L. and W.	....	....	....	222½
D. and R. G.	100	45¼	45¼	45
Do preferred	300	92¾	92¾	92
Erie	17,000	42¼	41	41
Do 1st pref.	1,700	70¼	69¾	69¼
Do 2d pref.	100	56	56	54
Gt. Northern pref.	1,900	194	193	191½
Hocking Valley	200	53¼	53¼	53
Do preferred	....	....	....	74
Illinois Central	1,600	147	145½	146
Iowa Central	900	41¼	40	40¼
Do preferred	200	78	77¾	78
Lake Erie and West.	3,800	71¾	69	69
Do preferred	....	....	....	126
L. and N.	2,100	104¼	103	103¾
Manhattan L.	5,800	120⅞	119⅝	119⅝
Met. St. Ry.	12,300	155¼	155¼	156
Mexican Central	600	23¾	23½	23¾
Mexican National	29,200	15¼	14½	15
Minneap. and St. L.	....	....	....	106
Missouri Pacific	9,600	98¼	95⅝	95¾
M., K. and T.	300	27	26½	25½
Do preferred	400	52½	52¼	52¼
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	160
New York Central	2,600	157¾	156¼	156¼
Norfolk and Western	5,200	56	55½	55⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	88
North. Pacific pref.	....	....	....	98
Ontario and Western	1,300	34¼	33½	33⅝
Pennsylvania	10,500	146	145¼	145⅜
Reading	6,400	41½	40½	40½
Do 1st pref.	200	76¼	76¼	76¼
Do 2d pref.	900	52¼	51½	51⅝
St. L. and S. F.	300	42½	42¼	41¾
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	77¾
Do 2d pref.	400	67½	67¼	67
St. L. Southwestern	....	....	....	25
Do preferred	300	57⅞	57¼	57¼
St. Paul	62,400	167½	164	164¼
Do preferred	400	188¼	187¾	187¼
Southern Pacific	81,600	60⅞	59⅞	59⅛
Southern Railway	4,000	33⅝	32½	32⅝
Do preferred	1,000	86⅝	86½	86

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Texas and Pacific....	1,200	41¼	40	40¼
T., St. L. and West..	....	....	....	21½
Do preferred	100	36¾	35¾	35¼
Union Pacific	71,600	100¾	95⅞	99
Do preferred	1,100	88¾	88	88
Wabash	3,500	21¼	19¾	19⅞
Do preferred	2,300	37½	36¾	36¾
Wheeling and L. E..	100	15	18	17½
Do 2d pref.........	....	....	....	28
Wisconsin Central...	200	21¾	21½	21
Do preferred	400	41¾	41	41½

Express Companies.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Adams	....	....	....	180
American	....	....	....	185
United States	....	....	....	90
Wells-Fargo	....	....	....	160

Miscellaneous.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Amal. Copper	7,100	90	88¾	88¾
Am. Car and F'dry..	600	25⅝	25¾	25½
Do preferred	....	....	....	81
Am'n Linseed Oil....	....	....	....	15
Do preferred	....	....	....	45
Am. Smelt. and Ref..	3,100	44½	43½	43½
Do preferred	800	98	98	97¾
Anaconda Mining Co.	400	36¾	36½	36¼
Brooklyn Rapid T....	15,100	61¾	59½	61⅛
Col. Fuel and Iron...	600	93	92⅞	92½
Consolidated Gas	700	218¾	217	213½
Con. Tobacco pref....	....	....	....	115
General Electric	200	258¼	255	254⅝
Glucose Sugar	300	47¼	46¼	46
International Paper..	200	23¼	22¾	23¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	78
International Power..	200	89¾	85½	85¼
Laclede Gas	....	....	....	91½
National Biscuit	200	42	42	42
National Lead	100	20¼	20¼	20
National Salt	100	33	33	33
Do preferred	100	63¾	63¾	63¾
North American	1,000	98	97	97
Pacific Coast	200	65	65	64
Pacific Mail	800	44	43½	43¾
People's Gas	1,100	107	105¾	105¾
Pressed Steel Car.....	400	39½	39¼	38¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	78¾
Pullman Palace Car..	....	....	....	216
Republic Steel	700	15⅝	15⅜	15
Do preferred	300	67	66	66
Sugar	6,800	119½	118	118
Tenn. Coal and Iron..	500	60⅝	60¼	60½
Union Bag & P. Co....	....	....	....	15½
Do preferred	....	....	....	70
U. S. Leather........	300	12⅝	12¼	12¼
Do preferred	100	80½	80½	80¼
U. S. Rubber.........	1,000	15¾	15	15
Do preferred	....	....	....	50
U. S. Steel...........	11,900	43¾	43	43
Do preferred	5,900	94¼	93⅞	94
Western Union	800	91¼	91½	91⅝

Total sales for the day 503,900 shares.

New York Exchange.

New Orleans.—Bank $1 per $1,000 premium; commercial $1.25@1.50 discount.

St. Louis.—40c discount bid; 25c asked.

Cincinnati.—20@25c discount.

Chicago.—At par.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Oct. 12.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending to-day shows:

		Increase.
Loans	$870,900,700	*$2,657,500
Deposits	942,688,900	*864,200
Circulation	30,983,800	365,700
Legal tenders	70,653,500	*440,200
Specie	182,501,900	2,147,300
Reserves	253,155,400	1,707,100
Reserve required	235,672,225	*216,050
Surplus	17,483,175	1,923,150

*Decreases.

The Financier says: "The statement was again made on rising averages for cash, as has been the case in recent weeks. The Subtreasury paid $409,000 on Friday for Yukon gold, and there were other payments by this office which materially added to the banks' cash at the end of the week. More Yukon gold is now in process of transfer hither from the Pacific coast. This will be received early in the current week, and there are about $600,000 of maturing bonds which have been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, which bonds will arrive by the incoming European steamers. It would seem probable, therefore, that the banks will begin the new week with a supply of cash considerably greater than that shown by the statement. The payments of municipal taxes last week were about $25,000,000, and this amount of tax warrants was at once liquidated. The fact that the loan item did not fully reflect this large liquidation would seem to show that the greater part of the money released through payment of the warrants was immediately reloaned. This would indicate a disposition on the part of the banks to expand loans, which they would seem to be justified in doing, considering the comparatively large surplus reserve now being carried. It is noteworthy that the scale of operations of the Subtreasury last week resulted in a loss to the banks of $2,070,700. These excess receipts over disbursements will doubtless increase, tending ultimately to an important decline of bank reserve. It is unlikely, however, for the reasons above noted, that this absorption of surplus by the Treasury will have a deranging effect upon bank conditions in the near future."

Foreign Financial.

London, Oct. 12.—With the settlement closed money was more abundant to-day and the demand slackened. There was a meager attendance on the Stock Exchange to-day and the exchange might as well have been closed, so far as business was concerned. Many of the members were away shooting pheasants, leaving their city affairs in the hands of their managing clerks. Americans were firm, in response to New York advices, and slightly above parity. St. Pauls were the feature. Atchisons were in good demand. At the close prices were steady. Foreigners were motionless. There was some talk of a new issue of French rentes. Consols for money 93¾; do for the account 93 3-16; Anaconda (ex-dividend) 7⅝; Atchison 80⅝; do preferred 99½; Baltimore and Ohio 105¼; Canadian Pacific 114; Chesapeake and Ohio 47; Chicago Great Western 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 170¾; Denver and Rio Grande 47½; do preferred 96; Erie 43⅜; do first preferred 72⅞; do second preferred 59; Illinois Central 149¼; Louisville and Nashville 107; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 27⅝; do preferred 57½; New York Central 162; Norfolk and Western 58; do preferred 91; Northern Pacific preferred 101½; Ontario and Western 34⅝; Pennsylvania 74⅞; Reading 21; do first preferred 39¼; do second preferred 26¾; Southern Railway 34¼; do preferred 88⅝; Southern Pacific 61; Union Pacific 103; do preferred 91; United States Steel 44⅞; do preferred 95¼; Wabash 21½; do preferred 39½; Spanish fours 69; Rands 10⅝; De Beers 38½. Bar gold 77s 11d. Gold premiums at Buenos Ayres 129.90; Madrid 42.67; Rome 2.67½. Bar silver quiet at 26¾d per ounce. Money 1¼@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent.; do three months' bills 2¼@2 3-16 per cent.

Paris, Oct. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened with a good tone on encouraging New York advices. Later business was undecided on realizations, but prices closed steady. Internationals were generally dull. Brazilians were a trifle harder. Rio Tintos were in active demand for London account, closing below the best of the day. De Beers and Kaffirs were easier. Three per cent. rentes 100f 85c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 13½c for checks. Spanish 4s 70.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Home funds were maintained on the Boerse to-day. Italians hardened. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were higher on New York advices. Local securities were weak, owing to unsatisfactory reports from the manufacturing districts, especially from Upper Silesia, where efforts are being made to reduce the output in accordance with lesser consumption. Discount rates: Short bills 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills 2¾ per cent.

London Stock Market.

London, Oct. 13.—The outlook for the money market is now fairly easy. The rate of discount outside the Bank of England last week did not go above 2 per cent., and settling day, thanks to generous Government dividend disbursements, passed without strain. There is a strong probability, however, that Paris will soon demand a considerable portion of the gold of which London has had the use for some time.

The Stock Exchange closed with a rally during the past three days of the week, after a decidedly unpromising opening. The recovery followed the upward turn in Wall street, which was the only bright spot on the horizon. As a matter of fact London operators thankfully accept encouragement in these days from whatever quarter offered. Certainly there is but little here or in South Africa that would stimulate a boom.

There was but little interest in the fluctuations of the week. Canadians were bought with some freedom. Mexican National improved slightly. The Speyer reorganization plans were responsible for this. The American section rose generally on the talk of a compromise of some sort which is believed to be imminent in connection with the Northwestern lines, thereby releasing large sums of money heretofore tied up by the Northern Pacific dispute.

Home rails strengthened slightly after a sharp decline, coincident with the copper scare. Incidentally Anaconda and Rio Tintos were both up fractionally.

The most interesting feature in industrials was the flutter in tobacco shares, some of which have risen sharply on the protective arrangement between the United Tobacco Dealers' Alliance and the biggest British wholesale dealer, with the object of fighting the invasion of the American Trust.

However, seeing that the London retailer now sells about the worst tobacco at the highest price known to any civilized community, the invaders have a fine field in which to experiment.

While the immediate conditions of the Stock Exchange are rather stagnant and negative than alarming, a look into the future shows but small cause for optimism. The Statist, in the course of a long article on the trade outlook, takes the Government severely to task for mismanagement and for not looking the South African situation squarely in the face. It predicts a further depreciation in securities, especially in home rails, owing to the shrinkage in trade, the decreased earning capacity and the increased full wage expenditures.

The fact that the trade crisis in Germany continues and that Russia is only keeping her factories going by Government contracts, judiciously placed, indicates, in the opinion of the Statist, a poor continental market for British products, with increasingly keen competition, because continental manufacturers are forced to sell at almost any price they can get.

On the other hand the Government must apply for further funds, the Statist believes, to carry on the operations in South Africa, while the mere fact that Great Britain has begun the third year of a seemingly interminable war adds to the gloom of an outlook already cheerless. The public is anxiously waiting to discern the effect of the more rigorous policy inaugurated, but there are those who fear that, instead of breaking down the Boer resistance, it may lead only to reprisals in kind.

The Berlin Boerse.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—"After the brief revival which marked the week previous," begins the Frankfurter Zeitung's Boerse report, "there followed last week complete depression and despondency, worse than had been thought possible. The optimistic hopes which many had begun to cherish again proved deceptive. Neither in industry nor anywhere else was the slightest trace of permanent improvement perceptible. On the contrary, such strikingly bad news came that there was absolutely no cause for wonder that universal despondency is increasing."

The bad news referred to was the reduction of dividends or the passing of the same by many first-class companies in the iron trade. Such instances are multiplying. Moreover the annual reports of the iron companies express glooming views as to the situation, declaring that the crisis has not yet been reached. The strongest proof of declining consumption is supplied by each day's events. The home market places but very few orders, and the companies are, therefore, compelled to work on foreign orders at unprofitable prices. The Rothe and Erde Iron Works passed the dividend as compared with a declaration of 12 per cent. last year. The Huldschinsky Iron Works declared a dividend of 4 per cent. as against 12 last year, and the Boehum and Guesstahl Iron Works declared 13½ per cent. as against 16 2-3 per cent. last year. The latter reports order on hand for 77,000 tons, as compared with orders for 161,000 at the same time in 1900. Iron shares fell heavily upon these announcements, and there was considerable short selling.

Coal shares were weak on the arrival of American coal at Hamburg, and the prospect of lower coal prices depressed shares. It is believed that the forthcoming arrival of American anthracite coal at Stettin, partly for Berlin, will prove the forerunner of good business. A large Berlin dealer went to New York a few days ago intending to order from 100,000 to 200,000 tons anthracite coal.

Transatlantic securities were generally neglected, with the exception of Canadians and Northern Pacifics. The tendency for the first half of the week was downward, upon heavy realizations, especially in Canadians. But a strong reaction in both classes of shares occurred Friday, and this was maintained yesterday, Canadians closing at 109.37 and Northern Pacifics at 98.

Domestic loans were weak upon rumors of new imperial loans and a private sale of thirty-five millions of 3 per cents. already sanctioned. It is semi-officially admitted that large German loans may be expected next spring. The Russian railway loan issued Thursday was a great success, and is already quoted well above the issue price. Other Russian securities were sold in exchange for it.

The meeting of the creditors of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz Mortgage Bank resulted in a decision which is equivalent to gradual liquidation by the holders of the obligations.

The production of raw sugar during September was 63,158 tons as compared with 38,183 in September, 1900, and that of refined sugar was 48,537 tons as compared with 35,900 in September of last year.

The Central Blatt Fuer Die Zucker-Industrie estimates Europe's production as follows: Germany, 2,125,000,000 tons; Austria, 1,225,000,000 tons; France, 1,100,000,000 tons, Russia, 1,000,000,000 tons; Belgium, 350,000,000 tons; Holland, 200,000,000 tons, and other countries 450,000,000 tons; total, 6,540,000,000 tons, as against 6,069,000,000 tons last year. The improvement in the sugar market continues.

Duesseldorf will issue a loan of 20,000,000 marks.

Bank of Spain Report.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following:

Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 2,464,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 9,656,000 pesetas. Spanish 4s closed yesterday at 77.70. Gold was quoted at $4.85.

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Oct. 12, 1901.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1901.	Shipd 1901.	Rec'd 1900.	Shipd 1900.
Ag'l imple'ts, lbs.	26,090	192,220	150	150,888
Bagging, lbs	2,800	481		6,385
Boots, shoes, cases	210	548	171	420
Coffee, lbs	28,395	48,275	1,565	31,6.9
Cotton, bales	24		25	
Flour, bbls	303	2,407	281	1,4 4
Furniture, lbs	21,070	100,725	15,810	102,260
Barley, bush			1,200	
Corn, bush	27,700	24,900	15,300	18,8 5
Malt, bush	3,000	285	1,000	1,880
Oats, bush	13,700	15,000	14,700	4,900
Rye, bush	7,523	1,118		125
Wheat, bush	1,000	2,900	17,820	10,700
Hardware, pkgs	1,273	3,388	399	2,949
Bacon, lbs	83,507	250,654	38,663	327,2 0
Hams, lbs		10,183		13,885
Lard, lbs	14,570	73,194	28,250	103,522
Pig iron, tons	220	47	351	
Leather, lbs	1,090	48,787	5,599	106,444
Nails, kegs	301	609	453	669
Apples, gr., bbls	2,063	607	1,572	315
Onions, bbls	180	89		24
Potatoes, bbls	535	342	270	412
Seed, grass and clover, lbs	93,775	113,869	61,870	39,5.7
Soap, lbs	400	121,485	3,725	103,610
Sugar, bbls	250	450	300	386
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	141	131	104	211
Tobacco, mfg., lbs	3,770	128,545	1,315	110,866
Whisky, bbls	557	1,193	338	1,2 1
Wool, lbs	10,814	32,173	400	715

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—Trade has been fairly good this week in flour. Wool has also been active and in good demand, but prices remain steady. Hides are a trifle weaker, but quotations are unchanged. Eggs have been rather scarce and continue to sell at 16c, but poultry is dull and lower. The vegetable market is strong, as supplies are getting scarce, and it is the same with fruit.

(Unless otherwise specified, as in the case of produce, etc., handled by commission men or brokers without charge, these quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city. Produce quotations represent the prices charged by shippers.)

BEANS—Northern hand-picked $2 per bu.; new home beans $1.75@2.

BEESWAX—25½@26c.

BUTTER—Packing butter 12c per lb.; common country 13@14c; good 15c; Elgin 24c in 60-lb. tubs, 24½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 25c.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $2 per bbl.; Louisville cement 68@75c per bbl., lime 75c per bbl.; Michigan plaster $1.40 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Apples, sun-dried 3½@4c per lb. for bright, 3½c for dark; peaches 1½@2c.

EGGS—We quote fresh receipts at 15½@16c per dozen on arrival, loss off. Guinea eggs half price.

FEATHERS—We quote prime white goose at 43c per lb.; gray 35@37c; mixed 30@35c; No. 1 old 34@37c; dark and mixed old goose 17@25c; duck 12@30c.

FIELD SEED—Selling price from store: Timothy $2.65 per bu.; fancy bluegrass 95c@$1; extra clean bluegrass 35c; red top 14c; red clover $5.50@6; orchard grass $1@1.15.

FLOUR—Jobbing trade quotations are as follows: Minnesota spring patents $4.50@4.75 per bbl.; choice spring patents $4.25; plain patents $4; straights $3.85; family $3.75; low grades $3.50; rye flour $3.25@3.50; bolted meal $1.50 per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—We quote: Currants, per lb. 12@13c for new; raisins, London layers, per box $2@2.25; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 7@10c; prunes, California new 6@11c; peaches 10@12c; pears 7@8c; figs, in layers 10@12c, in bags 4c per lb.; apricots 13@14c; Persian dates 6@5c; Fard dates 8@9c.

FRUITS—Choice Messina lemons $3.75@3.75 per box; fancy Messina $4; bananas 75c@$1.25 per bunch; plums $1.50@2 per crate; home-grown peaches $1.25@1.75 per bu.; melons $10@15 per 100; Colorado Rocky Ford cantaloupes $1.50@1.75 per crate; pears $1.50@2 per bbl.; new apples $1.50@2.50 per bbl.; Concord grapes 12c per basket; Delawares 25c per basket; Niagara 20c per basket.

HAY—These quotations are for hay in car lots on track: Choice $13@13.50; No. 1 $13.50@14; No. 2 $12.50@13; clover hay $10.50@11.50. This is for baled hay; hay from store $1@2 per ton higher. Straw $5@5.50.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides ½c lower. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint, No. 1 16c; No. 2 14c; dry salted, No. 1 14c; No. 2 12c; round lots of beef hides 8½c; round lots, dry 13½c; kip and calf 12c; green salted, No. 1 9@9½c; No. 2 8@8½c; kip and calf 7¾c; sheepskins, butchers' 50@70c; country skins 30@50c; lambskins 20@40c; horse hides, No. 1 large $3; No. 2 $2.

MILL OFFAL—We quote in car lots: Bran $16@16.50, shorts $16.50@17; shipstuff $16.50@17. Prices are $1.50 per ton extra in bags.

NUTS—We quote dealers' prices as follows: Almonds 16c per lb.; filberts 13c; California walnuts 15c; French walnuts 12c; peanuts, fancy Virginia 5½c; choice Virginia 4½c; Texas pecans 10@12c; home-grown pecans 8@10c; cocoanuts $4 per 100; mixed nuts 11c per lb.; imported chestnuts 8c per lb.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 98c per gallon; No. 2 90c; linseed 60c for raw and 61c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 67c; extra No. 1 63c; No. 1 48c; No. 2 45c; gasoline, 87 degrees 16c; stove gasoline 12c; benzine, 63 degrees 10½c; straits oil 31c; black oil 9@15c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 22c; Corliss cylinder 32c; cotton-seed oil, refined 46c per gallon; coal oil, Kentucky test 9c; Indiana 9c; water white, 150 degrees 10½c; headlight, 175 test 11½c; turpentine 28c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—We quote strictly pure white and red lead at 6½c per lb., less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

POULTRY—We quote hens at 6½@7c per lb.; spring chickens 8@10c per lb., $1.25@2 per dozen; young ducks 7c per lb.; geese, full feathered $4.50 per dozen; turkeys 6½@7½c per lb.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 3¾c per lb.; fair to fancy 6¼@6¾c; Japan 6¼@6½c; Java 6c; Indian head 6¼c; Carolina head 6⅞c; fancy Patna 6½c.

ROOTS—We quote: Clean ginseng, Kentucky and Indiana $4.75@5 per lb.; "Golden Seal" yellow root 42@45c; Mayapple 2¾@3c; blood root 2¾@3c; Virginia snake root 20@25c; Seneca snake root 25@27c; pink root 12@15c; lady slipper 8c. Dealers do not want ginseng split, or unstrung, and washed before dried.

SALT—We quote delivered in dray-load lots: Ohio river 7-bu. bbl. $1.45; do 5-bu. bbl. $1.15; Michigan 7-bu. bbl. (medium coarse) $1.52; do 5-bu. bbl. (medium coarse) $1.20; do 7-bu. bbl. (fine) $1.45; do 5-bu. bbl. $1.15.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes $2.25@2.50 per bbl. on arrival, 75@80c per bu.; onions $2.50@2.75 per bbl.; leaf lettuce 50c per bu.; head lettuce 75c per bu.; parsley 25c per dozen; hothouse cucumbers $1 per dozen; turnips 15c per dozen; cabbage $5@10c per bbl., $16 per ton; carrots 15c per dozen, $1.25 per bu.; peppers 50c per bu.; green beans $1 per bu.; green corn $1@1.25 per bbl.; Lima beans 30c per gallon.

WINDOW GLASS—We quote single and double at 80 and 20 per cent. discount from list dated January 21, 1901.

WOOL—We quote for Kentucky and Indiana wools. For Southern wool quotations are from 1@2c per lb. lower on clear wool: Burry 10@13c; clear grease 18@19c; medium tub-washed 26@27c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 22@24c.

Refined Sugar Prices.

The following is the New York price for refined sugar. The Louisville price is the same plus 43c for freight, and to other points the freight must be added as per equality rate book for Kentucky:

Cut loaf	5.60
Crushed	5.60
Powdered	5.20
Standard granulated	5.10
Fine granulated	5.10
Extra fine granulated	5.20
Cubes	5.33
XXXX powdered	5.25
Mould A	5.45
Diamond confectioners' A	5.10
Confectioners' standard A	4.90
No. 1	4.75
No. 2	4.70
No. 3	4.70
No. 4	4.65
No. 5	4.60
No. 6	4.50
No. 7	4.40
No. 8	4.30
No. 9	4.25
No. 10	4.20
No. 11	4.15
No. 12	4.15
No. 13	4.05
No. 14	4.05
No. 15	4.05
No. 16	4.05
Granulated, 5-lb. bags	5.25
Granulated, 2 and 5-lb. packages	5.25

New Orleans granulated 5.10c.

These prices went into effect October 1, 1901.

The Grain Market.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—The market has been dull all the week, with a very moderate demand for both corn and oats. Every time the corn market rises there is heavy selling, as was the case to-day. Wheat is firm at 71c and the flour trade is better with both jobbers and mills.

WHEAT—New No. 2 red and longberry 71c; No. 3 red and longberry 69c; rejected 2@5c less; on levee 1½c less.

CORN—No. 2 white 61½c; No. 2 yellow 61c; No. 2 mixed 60½c.

OATS—No. 2 white 39c; No. 2 mixed 38c.

RYE—61c.

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

The Provisions Market.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—The market has been somewhat easier and with a lessened demand this week. The Chicago option market closed stronger, but that does not affect the local market to much extent.

MESS PORK—$15.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured, light and special cure 12¾@12⅞c; heavy to medium 11¾@11⅞c.

BACON—Clear rib sides 10c; regular clear sides 10½c packed; breakfast bacon 12¼@14c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; bacon, extra 9⅞c; dry salt regular 10c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 9⅝c; choice leaf in tierces 10½c, in tubs 10⅝c; pure leaf lard in tierces 11¼c, in firkins 11½c.

BULK MEATS—Ribs 9½c; regular clear 10c; extra short 9½c.

DRIED BEEF—13c.

Merchants' Iron and Hardware.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—Business has continued on the same liberal scale noted for several weeks. Orders are for large quantities and the market is in a healthy condition in every respect.

SOFT STEEL BARS—$2.10.

IRON BARS—$2.10.

HORSE SHOES—Burdens' $4; Juniata $3.95; mule shoes 25c additional.

HORSE-SHOE NAILS—No. 8 11@18c, according to quality.

NAILS—Cut $2.45 rate; wire $2.65 for first-class assortment.

WIRE—Nos. 6 to 9 galvanized $3.05; galvanized barbed wire $3.40; black wire 40c less.

BLACK PLATES—¼ and heavier $2.50 per lb.

BLACK SHEETS—Nos. 10 and 12 $2.75 per 100 lbs.; Nos. 22 and 24 $3.60; No. 26 $3.85; No. 27 $4.

GALVANIZED SHEETS—60 and 60 and 5 per cent. off.

The Cotton Market.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—The market has been firmer this week and, although there has been little buying, there is more animation. Mills still cling to the idea that the great staple will be lower, and hence are not buying freely, but the crop reports are bad. The conditions show no improvement at all. The visible supply is decreasing rapidly, as the following statement shows:

1901.	Bales.	1900.	Bales.
Sept. 6	1,467,495	Sept. 6	965,639
Sept. 13	1,412,467	Sept. 13	979,650
Sept. 20	1,408,508	Sept. 20	1,126,711
Sept. 27	1,472,256	Sept. 27	1,398,249
Oct. 4	1,649,729	Oct. 4	1,656,246
Oct. 11	1,858,104	Oct. 12	1,997,254

We quote: Middling 8¼c; strict middling 8⅝c.

Local Dry Goods Market.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—Business has not been so good this week as for the corresponding week of last year, owing perhaps to the fact that the Conclave and the Interstate Fair brought the buyers earlier than usual. For the season trade has been very good and prices are firmer.

INDIGOES—Martha 4c; Oregons 4c; Columbian Light 4½c; Ross 4½c; Calcutta 4¾c; Simpson ¾ Percales 4¾c; American 4¾c; Eddystone 5c.

WIDE BLUES—C 6¼c; B 7½c; Mackinaw 8½c; Amana Society 10c.

SOLID PRINTS—Improved Colors 4c; Columbia Black 4c; Norton Black 4½c; American Black 4½c; Simpson Black 4½c.

OIL PRINTS—Crescent, red only, 3½c; O, red only, 4c; OOO, all colors, 4½c; A, all colors, 5c; AA, all colors, 5½c.

RUBY AND GREEN—Simpson 5c; Washington 5c.

PERCALES—Wentworth, 36-in. 6½c; Peerless, 36-in. 6½c; Raleigh, 31-in. 6½c; Gibraltar, 31-in. 6½c; Juno, 31-in. 6½c; Standard E and A, 36-in. 7½c; Standard A, 36-in. 7½c; La Reine, 32-in. 7½c; French, 32-in. 12½c; Afton, 36-in. 9c; Sea Island, 36-in. 9½c; White Star, 36-in. 9⅝c.

CHEESE CLOTH—All colors 3c.

STAPLE GINGHAMS—Monumental 3½c; C. and O. 4½c; Edinburg 4⅝c; Amoskeag 5¼c; Bordered 6½c; Bookfold 6½c.

CHAMBRAYS—50 6½c; 300 7c; 100 7½c; 150 9c.

DRESS GINGHAMS—Zelma Zephyrs 6c; Orthes 7½c; Toil du Nord 8c; Edinborough, 27-in. 10c.

FANCIES—Vulcan 3½c; Castane: 3½c; Favorita 4c; Fortuna 4c; Belmont 4c; Harmony 4c; Martha Washington 4c; Sorrento Percales, 24-in. 4½c; Velox 4½c; Songo 4½c; Leda 4½c; Kasau 4½c; Glenyles 4½c; Glorelle 5c; Amaranth 5c.

GRAYS AND BLACK AND WHITE—Negrito 4c; Pacific, 27-in. 5½c; American 4½c; Simpson 4½c.

REDS AND CARDINALS—Vigilant 3½c; Venetian 3½c; Aztec 3⅝c; Fronsac 4½c; Geneva 4½c; Garner 4½c; Roxane 4½c; Allen Cardinals 4½c; Carmines 5c.

STAPLES—Martha Washington 4c; Hamilton 4½c; Allen Brocades 4½c; Gloucester Staples 4½c.

PINKS AND PURPLES—Allen 5c; Merrimack 5c.

SHIRTINGS—Miner 3½c; Riverside 3½c; American 3¾c; Merrimack 4c.

ROBES—Defender 4c; Log Cabin 5c; Westminster 4½c; Allen Red 4½c; Hamilton Twill 5c; Hamilton Patch 5½c; Zana 8c; Avalon 10½c.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Hoosier 4¾c; Columbia 5¼c; Great Western 5½c; Trion AAA 5½c; Graniteville EE 5½c; Granville HHH 4¾c.

BLEACHED COTTONS—Hope 7¼c; Lonsdale 7¾c; Fruit 7¾c; Masonville 7¾c.

QUILT LINING—Green River 2½c; Chapman 2¾c; Louisville 3½c; Elna XX 3½c; Lancaster 3½c.

BROWN DRILLS—Improved 6c; Champion 6½c; Buckshead 6½c; 8-oz. Duck 8c; 10-oz. 10c.

FINE BROWN—Horseshoe BB 4½c; Waldoria 5c; Peaks of Otter 5¾c; Lynchburg 6½c.

PLAID COTTONS—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co. 5c; Dan Valley 5½c; Grandma 6½c; Alabama 5¾c.

BLEACHED CAMBRICS—Diamond Hill, 36-in. 7½c; New Bedford 8c; Berkeley 60 8½c; Berkeley extra 12½c; Wamsutta 9½c; Lonsdale No. 1 9½c.

SHRUNK BLEACHED—Indian Head, 33-in. 8c; Indian Head, 36-in. 10c; Indian Head, 45-in. 12½c.

The Drug Market.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—Business has been very good and prices are firm.

Alcohol $2.40@2.65. Alum, per lb. 2@3c. Bergamot, per lb. (Sanderson's) $2.50. Bismuth, subnitrate $1.65. Blue mass 50c. Borax by bbl. 8c per lb. Calomel, per lb. 95c. Camphor 64c, by bbl. 62c. Cinchonidia, P. and W., 40c per oz.; in 5-oz. cans 36c. Cloves 12c. Cochineal, per lb. 40c. Cocaine, per oz. $6.05. Copperas, per 100 lbs. 38c. Glycerine 17@18c. Indigo, best Madras, per lb. 60c. Iodide potassia $2.30 per lb.; Iodine $3.30 per lb. Lemon, per lb. (Sanderson's) $1.20. Licorice, extract, per lb. 25c. Madder, per lb. 12c. Morphine, P. and W., in ⅛-oz. bottles $2.30 per ounce, in ounce bottles $2.05 per ounce. Magnesia, carbonate, 2-oz. (Jennings') 25c. Opium, gum $3.50 per lb. Quinine, P. and W., oz. 40c; in 5-oz. cans 35c; foreign ounces 40c; 5-oz. cans 35c; 25-oz. cans 33c; 100-oz. cans 30c. Rosin, bbl. $2.25@3. Rhubarb 85c. Salts, Epsom 1c per lb., in bbl. lots; Crab Orchard, "Crabapple" brand, 85c per doz.; concentrated water $2@3 per doz. bottles. Saltpetre, per lb. 6@10c. Snuff, oz. packages $5 per gross; 1 2-3-oz. cans $10.60; tins, 1-oz. $6; 1 2-3-oz. $10.60; 6-oz. bottles $10.50 per case; ½-oz. tins $4 per gross. Soap, Castile, French, pure 5@10c. Soda, bicarbonate, 1½@3¼c per lb. in keg lots. Sal soda 1@1¼c per lb.; ash soda 1½c per lb. in bbls. Turpentine, bbl. 39c per gallon, 40½c in cans. Venetian red, Eng., keg, per lb. 2½c; per bbl. 1½c.

The Grocery Market.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—Business has been very good this week. There has been some recovery in coffee. Canned goods are strong.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows for standard and seconds in 2 and 3-lb. cans:

	Stand.	Sec.
Peaches, 3-lb.	$1 60	$1 15
Peaches, 2-lb.		1 15
Tomatoes, 3-lb.	1 20	1 10
Tomatoes, 2-lb.	90	....
Corn, 2-lb.	1 05	85
Peas, 2-lb.	1 75	90
Blackberries, 2-lb.	90	....
Raspberries, 2-lb.	1 10	1 00
Strawberries, 2-lb.	1 05	95
Gooseberries, 2-lb.	90	....
Cherries, 2-lb.	90	....
Pineapples, 2-lb. (grated)	2 50	2 25
String beans, 2-lb.	90	80
Lima beans, 2-lb.	1 10	....
Baked beans, 3-lb.	1 20	1 10
Apples, 3-lb.	90	....
Pumpkins, 2-lb.	75	....
Okra, 2-lb.	1 30	....
Okra, tomatoes, 2-lb.	1 25	....
Oysters, 1-lb.	1 00	75
Salmon, 1-lb.	1 60	1 10
Sardines, ¼ French, per 100	13 00	10 00
Sardines, ¼ Dom.	4 25	4 00
Sardines, mustard	3 50	3 25

CHEESE—New York cheddars 11½c; Western cheddars 10½c; full cream flats and twins 11c; skim goods 9½c.

COFFEE—Washed Caracas 12½@13½c; unwashed Caracas 11@12½c; washed Guatemala 17@18½c; Maracaibo 10½@12½c; Laguayra 10@11c; Mocha 19@22c; Java 25@28c, Green Rios: Fancy 11½c; choice 10c; prime 8½@9½c; good 7@8c; ordinary 6½@7c; roasting grades 7½@8c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Corn syrups 23½c per gallon; caramels 23½c; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 40@44c; centrifugals 14@30c.

TALLOW—5½@5¾c; No. 2 4⅞@5c.

Fine Whisky.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—The market has gained in both strength and activity this week. No large lots have been reported sold, but the demand has been steady and all the distributers have been kept busy. Tax-paid grades are in most request and there has been a general advance of 10@15c a gallon on these. All the 1893 stock of Old Jordan has been bought up and the price raised 30c, and other brands will soon go the same way. No distilleries are at work in this county except three, and they are making spirits, so there is no fear of overproduction. Bonfort's Circular says of the market in the current issue:

"We are glad to notice that a large proportion of the demand is for tax-paid '93s, and that the prices on such whiskies are steadily improving. There are very few tax-paid whiskies, and the anomaly of the situation is the offering of such brands as Anderson, Belle of Nelson, Belmont, Edgewater and the like of nine and ten years old at from $2 to $2.25. We are inclined to think that this is due to a misapprehension of the situation by the holders of these goods. Ten years ago, when the tax was 90c, and when stocks were much larger and the country hardly so prosperous as now, such brands, six years old, were held at from $2.40 to $2.50.

"The time has passed, we think, when the whisky situation demanded sacrifices on the part of holders, and we do not hesitate to encourage a decided move upward in tax-paid bourbons and ryes. There is little doubt that demand will absorb them about as readily at $2.50 as at $2, and we see no reason why such a figure should not be demanded. The outlook for business this fall is excellent, and the next thirty days will doubtless witness a large amount of trading in round lots and better prices all along the line."

Boots and Shoes.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—Business has kept up well this week, the buying being very much better than expected. Another good feature is the superior quality of the goods purchased. Jobbers say they sell out their lines; lines at first. Prices are very firm.

Pig Iron.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—Business has held up well all the week, there being heavy buying, though no particularly large lots were reported here. Every department of the trade keeps up actively. Reports from all branches of the rolling mill and foundry trade are encouraging.

Southern coke, No. 1 foundry	$14 00@14 25
Southern coke, No. 2 foundry	13 50@13 75
Southern coke, No. 3 foundry	13 00@13 25
Southern coke, No. 4 foundry	12 75@13 00
Southern coke, gray forge	12 50@12 75
Southern coke, No. 1 soft	14 00@14 25
Southern coke, No. 2 soft	13 50@13 75
Standard Southern car wheel	17 00@18 00

Manchester Cloth Market.

Manchester, Oct. 13.—The local market is nervous and unsettled owing to the state of the cotton market. The Liverpool stock statistics show only a two weeks' supply for the needs of Lancashire, and the quantity at sea is much smaller than at the same time last year.

The Lancashire spinners, as a rule, have bought lightly, although last week they purchased more freely than usual. The prospect, however, is that the rest of the month will prove an anxious and harassing period, with part of the machinery stopped and the turnover unsatisfactory. The advance in cotton well nigh precludes negotiations until a steadier state of things shall have been established. Not until then will it be possible to do business in a satisfactory way.

The demand from the large India markets has been fairly encouraging, but the advance asked put an end to the negotiations. China inquiry has fallen off considerably. Buyers are generally in a position to wait until the prospects as to future values take more definite shape. Trade with the Levant and South America continues restricted.

Yarns were firm throughout the week, but business was difficult and the turnover poor.

London Wool.

London, Oct. 12.—The arrivals of wool for the sixth series of auction sales amount to 101,184 bales, including 44,600 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports of wool during the week follow: New South Wales 1,385 bales; Victoria 1,625; South Australia 411; Queensland 776; New Zealand 2,800; Singapore 1,359; Cape of Good Hope and Natal 139; elsewhere 534.

Exports and Imports.

New York, Oct. 12.—The imports of specie this week were $66,151 gold and $133,779 silver. The exports of silver from this port to all countries this week aggregated $381,470 and $2,050 gold. The imports of dry goods and merchandise at the port of New York for this week are valued at $10,357,265.

LEAF TOBACCO.

MARKET ACTIVE, BUT RATHER MORE UNSATISFACTORY THAN LAST WEEK.

The Crop Safely Cut and Housed—Views As To the Future of Prices.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 12.—The market for Burley leaf has been irregular and less satisfactory this week, due in part to the poor quality of the offerings. The consequence has been that the percentage of rejections has risen to 32 per cent. for the Burley offerings, against only 23 for the dark. Common red fillers showed the most depression, being several bids lower than last week, but all types of red Burley were easier. The bright colory grades were more in demand than the red, but were not sought for with the avidity of last week. When of good quality and in fair condition they sold about as well as ever. Any tobacco that was out of condition was neglected and lower.

The new crop is coming forward much more slowly than last year. The first hogshead was sold yesterday at the Kentucky Warehouse, which has now had this honor for four successive years. It was a mixed type of red leaf and was grown in Spencer county. It was bought by Spaulding & Merrick, who always take the first hogshead, and is thought to have sold well. Up to this time last year there had been 112 hogsheads of Burley and 171 hogsheads of dark tobacco offered on the breaks. The crop is much later this year, as practically all had been set out in May, 1900, while this year transplanting was at least three weeks later.

The dark market maintained the improvement noted last week, but was not changed. Offerings at auction were fairly large and sales were generally accepted, the average of rejections being only 23 per cent. The offerings have been larger than usual. Reports of private sales have been unusually large, reaching 1,592 hogsheads. It is understood that about 1,400 hogsheads of redried Green River Pryors included in these reports are the property of D. H. McAlpine & Co., who have stored them here and paid for storage and sampling. The bulk of this tobacco, if not all, is of the 1899 crop, and is of superior quality.

The crop has had favorable weather for housing and curing and there have been no further reports of houseburn. The quality is decidedly mixed, as some districts have had the best in years, while others have a poor article and yield to report. It is agreed that the leaf will generally be large, but coarse, yet so many counties are pleased with their product that there will doubtless be plenty of good and useful tobacco.

Receipts fell off this week to 790 hogsheads, which include warehouse transfers. It has rained to-day and last night and provided another packing and shipping season.

Mr. J. M. Buckner has the following to say of the market in his weekly review:

"The market on Burley tobacco has been about the same as it was last week. There were pretty heavy offerings Thursday, but very light Friday. The receipts have fallen off to about 20 hogsheads a day for this market, part of which is dark. Stocks will be very largely reduced this month. We do not look for any new tobacco before the early part of next month.

"We are selling out our Burleys, and our darks also, as rapidly as possible. We do not see any chance for any further advance in tobacco. We are of the opinion that new tobacco will sell pretty well where it has good body and character."

The following is E. A. Carsey's weekly letter on the dark market:

"There was but little change in the dark tobacco market this week. Lugs were a bid or two better and rehandling styles were ¼@½c higher. The stock continues to get lighter and there is very little dark tobacco to be had excepting Green River fillers. This insures us a small winter trade, and the retail trade will find some trouble in finding their requirements.

"The new crop is apt to move slowly. The tobacco was full of sap when cut, and it will take some time to get it in merchantable shape. In addition to this the planter has good tobacco and feels like he should get as much for good tobacco with a big crop as last year for poor tobacco with a small crop. It will be next spring before some of the best crops can be bought at all.

"In some sections the farmers have been unfortunate in being short of corn, hay and hogs, and will be forced to buy instead of sell. This will force many of them to realize on their tobacco for ready money. They are compelled to feed their families and stock, and will sell regardless of price. These cheap bought tobaccos are apt to put prices lower on the market and other sections must meet this competition. These are unpleasant facts, and there is objection to relating them, but it is better for the trade to understand the true condition of things in the beginning than run upon them suddenly and be unprepared for them. People object to having plain facts told them, but a stinging truth is safer than a pleasant deception.

"There will be a place for all this crop. The entire world wants tobacco, but it will take large sums of money to take care of it, and if farmers force it on the market too rapidly there can be but one result.

"Handle your tobacco with the utmost care, get it in perfect condition and the buyers will surely give you their fullest prices."

The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the Quotations Committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1900 CROP.

BURLEY.	Red.	Colory.
Trash (green or mixed)	$4 25@ 4 75	$5 00@ 6 00
Trash (sound)	4 75@ 5 50	6 00@ 7 00
Common lugs	5 00@ 6 00	7 00@ 7 50
Medium lugs	6 00@ 6 75	7 50@ 8 50
Good lugs	6 75@ 7 50	8 50@10 00
Common leaf (short)	6 50@ 7 50	7 00@ 8 00
Common leaf	7 50@ 8 00	8 00@ 9 00
Medium leaf	8 00@ 9 50	9 00@11 00
Good leaf	9 50@12 50	11 50@14 00
Fine and selections	12 50@24 00	12 50@25 00

DARK.	Rehandl'g.	Export.
Trash (green or mixed)	....	$4 00@ 4 25
Trash (sound)	....	4 25@ 4 50
Common lugs	....	4 50@ 4 75
Medium lugs	....	4 75@ 5 00
Good lugs	$5 00@ 5 50	5 00@ 5 50
Common leaf (short)	5 50@ 6 00	5 50@ 6 00
Common leaf	5 50@ 6 00	6 00@ 6 50
Medium leaf	6 00@ 7 50	6 50@ 7 50
Good leaf	7 50@ 8 50	8 00@ 9 00

N. B.—Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 3c lower.

Weekly Report.

The Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange reports sales for the week and year to October 12, 1901, as follows:

	Hhds.
Auction sales	1,7.2
Private sales	1,592
Total for the week	3,3.4
January 1 to date	140,128

	Week.	Year.
Year 1900	1,267	121,120
Year 1899	1,791	130,043
Year 1898	1,097	88,252

CLASSIFICATION OF THIS WEEK'S SALES.

	1901 crp.	Old crps.	1900 crp.	Total.
Burley	1	2	1,529	1,532
Dark	..	5	1,817	1,8.2
Totals	1	7	3,346	3,354

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

	1901 crp.	Old crps.	1900 crp.	Total.
Burley	1	3,327	103,170	106,498
Dark	..	4,695	28,935	33,7.0
Totals	1	8,022	132,105	140,128

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES TO DATE IN

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Burley	82,391	94,800	62,2 4
Dark	38,729	35,243	26,048
Totals	121,120	130,043	88,252

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS' SALES.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Total sales of new crop to date	140,5.8	126,986	128,113
Sales of new crop to date, original inspection	122,194	98,876	102,528

REJECTIONS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Rejections this week	539	261	4.8
Percentage of rejections to auction sales	30	23	28
Rejections Jan. 1 to date	25,620	25,697	24,6 7

RECEIPTS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Receipts this week	790	322	6 8
Receipts Jan. 1 to date	113,060	86,377	96,357

SALES OF 1900 CROP TO THIS DATE LAST YEAR.

Burley	112
Dark	171
Total	283

Hopkinsville Market.

M. H. Clark & Bro. write as follows concerning the Hopkinsville tobacco market under date of October 10, 1901:

"Receipts since last report 20 hhds, to date 12,127, to same time last year 12,481; sales since last report 145 hhds, to date 11,414, to same time last year 12,295. There is no new feature in our market this week and nothing of interest to note. The sales were all made privately at about unchanged prices. The new crop is now all safely housed and farmers are busily engaged curing it. Later on we will be able to make some estimate of the extent of the injury by worms and hail, and also the proportion cut green to save it from worm damage and from the effects of frost that at one time seemed imminent and caused a great deal of tobacco to be housed prematurely. We quote:

"Low lugs $4@4.25; common lugs $4.25@4.75; medium lugs $4.75@5.25; good lugs $5.25@5.75; fine lugs $5.75@6; low leaf $5.50@6.50; common leaf $6.50@7.50; medium leaf $7.50@8.50; good leaf $9@10; fine leaf and selections, none offered."

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 12.—The cotton market opened quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher, and then turned firm on covering by nervous shorts and support from Wall-street houses, which carried January to 8.09c. The cables from both departments of the Liverpool market were about as expected, and receipts continued on account of the scale anticipated. But the factor which disturbed the bears was the weather news; this gave heavy rains over extensive portions of the central and western belts and a sharp fall in temperature, with frost feared in Oklahoma and Indian Territory to-night. Moreover, there was little cotton for sale in the local pit, and the market seemed pretty free from burdensome long interests. The South bought sparingly in our market during the session, chiefly near months. Bad crop accounts, a statement in the Chronicle that the yield was turning out less than expected and continued large spot demand for both export and home use helped to strengthen the early market. For a Saturday short session business was quite active and well distributed through the trade.

In the last hour shorts abandoned all pretense of defense and retreated before bull aggression with a rush. The close was well near the top, steady and net 5@8 points higher. Estimated receipts at the ports to-day 45,000 bales, against 42,342 (actual) last week and 54,732 (actual) last year; for the week 300,000, against 277,632 (actual) last week and 366,159 (actual) last year; to-day's receipts at New Orleans 11,053 bales, against 19,593 last year, and at Houston 15,792, against 11,873 last year.

Spot cotton closed firm and 1-16c higher; middling uplands 8⅝c; do gulf 8⅞c; sales 760 bales.

The following is the range of futures on the New York Cotton Exchange:

MONTH.	Open-ing.	Clos-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.
October	8.05	8.11	8.12	8.05
November	8.02	8.11	8.11	8.02
December	8.07	8.14	8.15	8.07
January	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.05
February	8.04	8.11	8.11	8.02
March	8.01	8.08	8.09	8.00
April	8.01	8.05	8.05	8.01
May	7.98	8.05	8.05	7.98

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—The market for spot cotton was very firm to-day and, considering the short hours covering the Saturday movement, a very steady and brisk line of trading was indulged in. Offerings were rather scant as the result of the heavy sales made during Thursday and Friday, but there was enough of the staple out to afford buyers an opportunity to fill pressing orders and the total of transactions reached up to 3,500 bales of spots and 1,850 to arrive. Quotations 1-16c higher; ordinary 6 7-16c; good ordinary 7c; low middling 7 13-16c; middling 8¼c; good middling 8½c; middling fair 8⅝c; receipts 11,053 bales; stock 89,213. There was a fair amount of animation displayed in the market for contracts during the short hours to-day, though the opening was tame, and for a short period the general feeling seemed to be one of dullness and depression. First call figures stood 1@2 points up. Shortly after the call the market was sharply affected by the posting of the daily weather chart, which indicated a considerable area of low pressure in the heart of the central section of the cotton belt, with every prospect of the development of a damaging storm and the advent of the first cold weather of the season. Prices then began to climb. The advance was gradual and at times was interrupted by downward fluctuations of a point or two under the pressure of short sales, but the trend was steadily toward a higher level, and when the noon closing was sounded the record showed net gains from yesterday's range of values of 6@8 points throughout the entire tier of months.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—Spot cotton in limited demand; prices 1-32d lower; American middling fair 5 9-32d; good middling 5 3-32d; middling 4 15-16d; low middling 4 25-32d; good ordinary 4⅝d; ordinary 4¼d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 3,900 American; receipts 6,000 bales, including 5,600 American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy.

Memphis, Oct. 12.—Cotton firm; middling 8¼c; receipts 2,974 bales; shipments 1,811; sales 1,850; stock 46,521.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Cotton steady; middling 8¼c; sales 110 bales; receipts 3,984; stock 34,481.

Galveston, Oct. 12.—Cotton firm; middling 8¼c; sales 4,193 bales; receipts 14,191; stock 136,670.

Boston, Oct. 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 8 7-16c; net increase 3 bales; gross 50.

Savannah, Oct. 12.—Cotton firm; middling 7⅞c; sales 793 bales; receipts 8,461; stock 71,507.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago 'Change.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Scarcity of offerings and a fair outside demand for wheat gave an upward turn to markets to-day and December wheat closed a shade higher, December corn ⅜c down, December oats a shade lower and provisions 10@17½c higher.

At the outset the wheat pit felt the depressing influence of disappointing cables. The advance here yesterday had met with no response and December opened ¼@⅜c lower at 69⅝@69¾c. Offerings were liberal at the start, but the actual selling was only on a small scale and of a nature that indicated a desire on the part of buyers to depress the market with a view to buying in again. Commission houses began to buy and a report of a good demand for the Southwest and New York brought an upshoot in prices until December sold at 70⅛c. Local traders also helped considerably by buying, but toward the end of the short session profit-taking eased the market and December closed steady and a shade higher at 70@70⅛c. Local receipts were 150 cars—none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 704 cars, making a total for the three points of 854 cars, against 947 last week and 686 a year ago. Primary receipts were 1,023,000 bushels, compared with last year's 873,000 bushels. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour equaled 779,000 bushels. Australian shipments for the week were only 80,000 bushels, against 384,000 bushels last week.

Corn lost the greater part of the bullish influence of the official crop report, which advanced prices yesterday, and on indifferent cables December opened ⅛@¼c lower. Trade was dull at the start and offerings were rather liberal, which tended toward a further decline had it not been arrested by the quick bulge in wheat. Corn began to improve at once with the better grain, especially May, and December soon sold at 57¼c. On the small reactions there was buying for the outside account and on the hard spots professionals sold. There seemed to be considerable short interests to cover, but the feeling prevailed that the rise in prices was not natural and December sagged rapidly at the end, closing weak and ⅜c lower at 56½c. Receipts were 250 cars.

A range of ¼c in December oats indicates the dull and narrow nature of the market. Trading was nearly all of the scalping nature, with a trifling response to the action of other grains. December closed a shade lower at 35¼c. Receipts were 178 cars.

Provisions were higher from the start, not so much from any particular demand as from the cessation of the outside liquidation that has been depressing prices for over a week. Hogs were scarce and January pork opened 5c higher at $15.10@15.15, selling to $15.30 and closing 17½c higher at $15.32½. January lard closed 10c higher at $9.07½ and January ribs 10@12½c up at $7.95@7.97½.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat 125 cars; corn 220; oats 275; hogs 26,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Yes'y Close.	Tod'y Close.
WHEAT—					
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	$0 68½	$0 68⅝
Dec.	$0 69⅝	$0 70⅛	$0 69⅝	70	70
May	73¾	74	73⅝	73½	73⅝
CORN—					
Oct.	55¼	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	55¼
Dec.	56⅝	57¼	56½	56⅞	56½
May	58⅝	59	58¼	58⅞	58¾
OATS—					
Oct.	34	34¼	34	34½	34
Dec.	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼	35¼
May	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37½	37⅜
PORK—					
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	13 85	13 75
Jan.	15 10	15 35	15 10	15 05	15 30
May	15 20	15 35	15 20	15 15	15 30
LARD—					
Oct.	9 45	9 45	9 42½	9 37½	9 42½
Nov.	9 37½	9 40	9 35	9 30	9 35
Jan.	9 00	9 10	9 00	8 97½	9 07½
May	9 00	9 10	9 00	8 97½	9 07½
RIBS—					
Oct.	8 37½	8 37½	8 30	8 32½	8 32½
Jan.	7 90	8 00	7 87½	7 85	7 97½
May	7 97½	8 10	7 97½	7 95	8 05

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $3.40@3.50; do straights $2.90@3.30; do clears $2.60@3; spring specials $4; do patents $3.25@3.55; do straights $2.70@3.10. Market steady.

Grain—No. 3 spring wheat 67½@68c; No. 2 red 70¼@71c; No. 2 oats 36c; No. 2 white do 35@38¾c; No. 3 white do 37¼@38c; No. 2 rye 57⅝@56½c; fair to choice malting barley 53@57½c; No. 1 flax seed $1.48@1.49; No. 1 Northwestern do $1.52; clover, contract grade $8.35.

Provisions—Mess pork $14@14.05 per bbl.; lard $9.42½@9.45 per 100 lbs.; short rib sides, loose $8.35@8.40; dry salted shoulders, boxed $7.62½@7.75; short clear sides, boxed $8.85@8.95.

Whisky—On basis of high wines, $1.30 per gallon.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery 14@21½c; dairy 13@19c. Cheese steady at 9¾@10¾c. Eggs firm; fresh 17½c.

Receipts—Flour 28,000 bbls.; wheat 165,000 bu.; corn 283,000; oats 247,000; rye 7,000; barley 48,000. Shipments—Flour 31,000 bbls.; wheat 33,000 bu.; corn 668,000; oats 165,000; barley 7,000.

New York.

New York, Oct. 12.—Butter—Receipts 3,817 packages; market steady; State dairy 14@20c; creamery 15@21c; June creamery 17@21c; factory 12½@15c. Cheese—Receipts 5,539 packages; market steady; fancy large colored and white 9¾c; fancy small colored 10¼c; do white 10@10¼c. Eggs—Receipts 6,895 packages; market steady; State and Pennsylvania 21½@22c; Western candled 21@21½c; do uncandled 17@21c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅞c; molasses sugar 3c; refined steady; crushed 5.60c; powdered 5.20c; granulated 5.10c.

Flour—Receipts 28,784 bbls.; exports 3,222; market unsettled and firm, but not quotably higher; winter patents $3.50@3.80; winter straights $3.25@3.40; Minnesota patents $3.55@3.80; winter extras $2.50@2.80; Minnesota bakers' $2.85@3.15; winter low grades $2.30@2.40. Rye flour steady; fair to good $2.85@3.15; choice to fancy $3.30@3.55. Corn meal steady; yellow Western $1.18; city $1.16; brandywine $3.25@3.50. Rye quiet; No. 2 Western 63c f. o. b. afloat; State rye 5 @56c c. i. f. New York, car lots. Barley quiet; feeding 52@55c c. i. f. Buffalo; malting 58@62c c. i. f. Buffalo.

Wheat—Receipts 71,650 bu.; exports 71,993; spot market strong; No. 2 red 76⅝c f. o. b. afloat and 75⅝c in elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth 77⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth 81⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Corn—Receipts 180,400 bu.; exports 23,715; spot market firm; No. 2 62¼c in elevator and 63¼c f. o. b. afloat. Oats—Receipts 246,992 bu.; spot market steady; No. 2 39c; No. 3 38¾c; No. 2 white 41½@42c; No. 3 white 41c; track mixed Western 38½@40c; track white 40@47c.

Hay steady; shipping 60@65c; good to choice 85@95c. Hops steady; State, common to choice 1901 crop 12@15½c, 1900 crop 9@11c, 1899 crop 6@11c; Pacific coast 1901 crop 12@15½c, 1900 crop 9@14c, 1899 crop 6@11c. Hides steady; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 8c; California, 21 to 25 lbs., 19½c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs., 14½c. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres light to heavyweights 23½@24½c; acid 23½@24½c. Wool steady; domestic fleece 25@26c; Texas 16@17c. Coal steady. Beef steady; family $11.50@12; mess $9.50@10; beef hams $20@21.50; packed $10@10.50; city extra India mess $16@18. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 9⅝@11¼c; pickled shoulders 7⅛c; pickled hams 10⅝@11c. Lard firmer; Western steamed $9.87⅝; refined firmer; continent $10.05; South American $11; compound $8.12½@8.25. Pork firm; family $17@18; short clear $17.50@19; mess $15.50@15.75. Cotton-seed oil quiet; prime yellow 42c. Petroleum steady; refined New York $7.6; Philadelphia and Baltimore $7.60; do in bulk $5. Rosin steady; strained, common to good $1.42½@1.45. Turpentine steady at 37½@38c. Rice quiet; domestic, fair to fancy 4@6½c; Japan 4⅜@5¼c. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice 37@42c.

Coffee—The market for futures opened firm in tone, with prices 10@15 points higher, the latter principally on demand from the short contingent, who were badly scared by reports of an unfavorable Santos crop, and covered actively. French and German houses were heavy buyers, as were also room bulls. Cables news as a whole was bullish, primary receipts were moderate and local spot supplies were firmly held and in better demand. There was more or less profit-taking by room longs during the last hour, but as the support from both foreign and local bulls continued prices remained at top level and closed at a net advance of 10@15 points. The final undertone was firm. Total sales were 52,250 bags, including October at 5.25@5.30c, November at 5.30@5.35c, December at 5.40@5.45c, February at 5.65c, March at 5.70@5.80c, May at 5.90@5.95c, July at 6.05c and September at 6.15c. Spot—Rio firm; No. 7 invoice 5⅞@6c; mild steady; Cordova 7⅝@11c.

Metals—Trading in the market for metals was of the usual Saturday half-holiday order and values did not vary from yesterday's close. Tin was steady at $24.80@24.90; lead dull at $4.37½; copper steady, Lake Superior 16⅝@17c and casting and electrolytic 16¼@16⅝c; spelter firm at $4.25@4.30. Domestic iron markets were steady, but dull; pig iron warrants $9.50@10.50; No. 1 Northern foundry $15@16; No. 2 foundry Southern $14@15; No. 1 foundry Southern $14.50@15.50; No. 1 foundry Southern soft $14.50@16.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash 70½c; December 71⅝@71¾c; May 74⅝c; No. 2 hard 68¼@69¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash 57¾c; December 57⅝c; May 59⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash 37c; May 39c; No. 2 white 39c. Pork steady; jobbing $16. Lard higher at $9.32½. Lead dull at $4.27½@4.30. Spelter firm; $4.07½ bid. Poultry steady; chickens 6c; springs 8c; turkeys 6c; ducks 5½@6c; geese 5c. Butter steady; creamery 17@25c; dairy 14@17c. Eggs steady at 17c. Flour firm; red winter patents $3.40@3.55; extra fancy and straight $3@3.15; clear $2.65@2.90. Timothy seed firm at $5@5.60. Corn meal $2.90 f. o. b. Bran strong; sacked lots on east track 80c. Hay steady to firm; timothy $10@14.50; prairie $13 for No. 1. Whisky steady at $1.30. Iron cotton ties steady at $1.20. Bagging steady at 6⅛@7½c. Hemp twine 9c. Dry salt meats (boxed) firm; extra short and clear ribs $8.62½; clear sides $9. Bacon (boxed) firm; extra shorts and clear ribs $9.62½; clear sides $9.37½.

Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; spot and the month 73⅛@73¼c; November 73⅝@73⅝c; December 74⅛@74¼c; steamer No. 2 red 69½@69⅝c; Southern by sample 65@74c; do on grade 70@74c. Corn firmer; mixed, spot and the month 59⅛@59⅜c; year 57⅛@57¼c; steamer mixed 58½@58⅝c; Southern white and yellow 60@62c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 39½@40c; No. 2 mixed 38⅛@39c. Rye dull and steady; No. 2 nearby 55c; No. 2 Western 56c. Butter firm; fancy imitation 18@19½c; do creamery 22@23c; do ladle 16@17c; store-packed 13@15c. Eggs firm; fresh 19@20c. Cheese firm; large 10¼@10½c; medium 10⅜@11c; small 11@11¼c. Sugar firm; fine and coarse granulated 5.15c.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—Hog products steady. Pork—Standard mess $15.50. Lard—Refined tierce 7⅞c; pure lard 10⅝c. Boxed Meats—Dry salt shoulders 8¼c; sides 9¼c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 10c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured 12¼@13¼c. Coffee—Rio, ordinary to fair 6¼@7c. Rice quiet; screenings 3¼@3⅞c; head 4⅝@4⅞c; fancy head 5¼@5¾c. Flour—Extra fancy $3.35@3.40; patent $3.80@3.90. Corn meal $2.90. Bran 90c. Hay—Prime $17@18; choice $19. Corn—No. 2 sacked firm; white 67c; mixed 65c; yellow 66c. Oats—No. 2 sacked 42c. Sugar quiet; centrifugal yellows 3 15-16@4¼c; seconds 2@3⅝c. Molasses steady; centrifugal 6@10c. Syrup, new 20@.0c.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Oct. 12.—Wheat—December 67⅜@66⅝c; May 70⅝@70¾c; cash: No. 2 hard 65¼@66c; No. 2 red 69½@70¼c. Corn—December 58⅝c; May 58¼@58⅜c; cash: No. 2 mixed 58¼@59c; No. 2 white 59⅝c. Oats—No. 2 white 38¼@38½c. Eggs firm; fresh Missouri and Kansas stock quoted on 'Change at 16c per dozen on arrival, loss off, cases returned; new whitewood cases included ½c more.

Toledo.

Toledo, Oct. 12.—Wheat active and strong; cash 73½c; December 74¾c; May 77c. Corn dull and firm; cash 56¾c; December 56⅝c; May 58¼c. Oats quiet; cash 37c; December 37¼c; May 38½c. Rye 54½c. Clover-seed moderately active; cash and prime $5.20; October and December $5.27½. March $5.20. Oil unchanged.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 74@74½c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 60@60½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 38@38½c. Rye dull; No. 2 57c. Lard easy at $9.30. Bulk meats easy at $8.82½. Bacon easier at $10. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods firm on basis of $1.31. Sugar steady.

Duluth.

Duluth, Oct. 12.—Wheat—Cash: No. 1 hard 71¼c; No. 2 Northern 66c; No. 1 Northern 68¼c; November 68¼c; December 65⅝c; May 72c. Corn 55c. Oats 35⅝@35⅝c.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—Wheat—Cash 68⅝c; December 67⅝@67½c; May 72⅛c; on track: No. 1 hard 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern 68⅝c; No. 2 Northern 66c.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Oct. 12.—Barley dull; No. 2 59@60c; sample 45@58c.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Oct. 12.—The week closes with a quiet demand for cotton goods in staple lines. The tone of the market is firm throughout. Print cloths firm, with demand still in evidence at 3c. Prints are very firm and in request. American cotton yarns are in better demand and firmer, with occasional advances of ¼@½c per pound. Worsted yarns are firm. Woolen yarns quiet.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, Oct. 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 34@36c. Rosin firm at 90@95c. Crude turpentine firm at $1@1.90. Tar firm at $1.3.

Charleston, Oct. 12.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm and unchanged.

Savannah, Oct. 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm; 35c bid. Rosin firm.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Wool easy, with only a light demand; medium grades 12½@17c; light fine 12@14½c; heavy fine 9½@11½c tub-washed 20@24c.

Foreign Produce.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red Western winter 5s 6½d; No. 2 Northern spring 5s 7d; No. 1 California quiet at 5s 9d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed new 4s 10½d; futures quiet; October 4s 10¾d; November 4s 10¼d; December 4s 11d. Beef firm; extra India mess 72s 6d. Pork firm; prime mess, Western 72s 6d. Hams quiet; short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 51s. Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 48s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 48s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 48s; do heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 47s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 45s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s 6d. Shoulders—Square cut, 11 to 13 lbs., dull at 36s 6d. Lard dull; prime Western in tierces 48s 6d; American refined in pails 47s 6d. Butter steady; finest United States 95s; good United States 77s. Cheese quiet; American finest white 45s; do colored 46s. Tallow—Prime city steady at 29s 6d; Australian in London strong at 31s. Cotton-seed Oil—Hull refined, spot quiet at 23s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 27s. Rosin—Common steady at 4s 1½d. Petroleum—Refined steady at 7d. Linseed oil 32s. Peas—Canadian steady at 6s 4½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady at 7s 6d. Hops at London (Pacific coast) steady at £3 5s@£3 10s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Reported by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts light. Market about steady on prime fat butcher steers, heifers, heavy shippers and feeders and stockers, while common kinds were dull and draggy. Pens well cleared.

Calves—Receipts to-day light. Market steady; choice veals selling at $5@5.50; others unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts light. Market steady; best heavies $6.15; mediums $6@6.15; lights $5.25@5.75; 100 to 120 lbs., pigs $5@5.25; 80 to 100 lbs. $4.50@5; 50 to 80 lbs. $4@4.50; roughs $4.50@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. Market ruled steady at quotations on all grades.

Quotations.

Cattle—Choice to prime shipping steers	$4 75@ 5 00
Light shipping	4 25@ 4 65
Choice butchers	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good butchers	3 25@ 3 75
Common to medium butchers	2 50@ 3 10
Canners	1 25@ 2 00
Good to extra oxen	3 75@ 4 25
Common to medium oxen	2 50@ 3 50
Good to choice feeders	3 50@ 4 00
Common to medium feeders	3 25@ 3 50
Choice to extra stock steers	2 40@ 3 25
Common to medium stock steers	2 25@ 3 00
Good to choice stock heifers	2 75@ 3 00
Common to medium stock heifers	2 25@ 2 50
Good to choice bologna bulls	2 60@ 2 90
Common to medium bulls	2 00@ 2 35
Choice veal calves	5 00@ 5 50
Milch cows, choice to fancy	30 00@40 00
Milch cows, medium to good	20 00@27 50
Milch cows, plain and common	15 00@20 00
Hogs—Choice packing and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs.	6 15
Fair to good packing, 160 to 200 lbs.	6 00@ 6 15
Good to extra light, 120 to 160 lbs.	5 25@ 5 75
Fat shoats, 100 to 120 lbs.	5 00@ 5 25
Fat shoats, 80 to 100 lbs.	4 50@ 5 00
Pigs, 50 to 80 lbs.	4 00@ 4 50
Roughs, 150 to 400 lbs.	4 50@ 5 25
Sheep and Lambs—Good to extra shipping sheep	2 25@ 2 50
Fair to good	2 00@ 2 25
Thin sheep	1 00@ 2 00
Bucks	1 50@ 2 25
Extra spring lambs	4 00
Best butcher lambs	3 25@ 4 00
Fair to good butcher lambs	3 00@ 3 25
Tail-ends	2 50@ 3 00

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 1,200 head; market nominal; compared with a week ago beef steers and stockers and feeders 10@25c higher; cows and heifers steady; choice dressed beef steers $5.85@6.50; fair to good $4.85@5.75; stockers and feeders $2.85@4.40; Western-fed steers $4.75@6; Western range steers $3.50@4.75; Texans and Indians $2.50@3.50; Texas cows $2@2.85; native cows $2.60@4.25; heifers $3@5.50; canners $1.50@2.50; bulls $2.25@4.25; calves $3@6; receipts for the week 53,000, last week 68,400. Hogs—Receipts 3,000 head; market 5c higher; bulk of sales at $6@6.40; heavy $6.40@6.50; mixed packers $6@6.40; light $5.35@6.25; pigs $4.50@5.25; receipts for the week 41,000, last week 52,000. Sheep—Receipts none; compared with a week ago the market is 25@70c higher; lambs $3.75@4.35; Western wethers $3@3.50; ewes $2.75@3.40; feeders $1.50@3.35; stockers $2@2.75; receipts for the week 23,700, last week 26,800.

Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts 300 head, including 100 Texans; market nominal; good to prime steers $6.20@6.85; poor to medium $3.50@5.90; stockers and feeders $2@4.30; cows $1.25@4.50; heifers $2@5; canners $1.25@2.25; bulls, poor to best $1.75@4.75; calves $3@6.25; Texas steers $2.90@3.85; Western steers $3.65@6.50. Hogs—Receipts 8,000 head; estimated for Monday 25,000; heavy packers slow; others strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers' $6@6.40; good to choice heavy $6.30@6.65; rough heavy $5.80@6.15; light $6@6.30; bulk of sales at $5.80@6.20. Sheep—Receipts 2,000 head; market slow and steady at Friday's decline; lambs steady; good to choice wethers $3.50@3.90; fair to choice mixed $3@3.50; Western sheep $3@3.90; native lambs $3@5; Western lambs $3.25@4.75. Official yesterday: Receipts—Cattle 3,092; hogs 14,750; sheep 9,827. Shipments—Cattle 3,963; hogs 3,052; sheep 2,202.

New York.

New York, Oct. 12.—Beeves—Receipts 422 head, all to be exported; cables steady and unchanged; exports to-day 714 beeves, 1,400 sheep and 11,676 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 25 head; on sale 91; veals slow and weak; few veals sold at $4@7. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,849 head; market very dull; sheep weak; sales of lambs averaged lower; sheep $2.50@3.50; lambs $4.37½@5.25. Hogs—Receipts 2,039 head, all direct except 1 car; no sales reported.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—Hogs weak at $4.75@6.20. Cattle steady at $1.65@5.15. Sheep dull and lower at $1.25@2.90. Lambs quiet at $2@4.40.

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Courier-Journal.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 14, 1901

CITY FEATURES.

Filters—The Pasteur.
Lights—The Welsbach.
Simon Shulhafer,
The Plumber, 449 W. Jefferson st.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY READY FOR WORK.

New Literary and Debating Club a Credit To Schools.

Albert W. Kendall, the first president of the recently organized Debating and Literary Society of the Commercial Department of the public schools, is a member of the senior class in stenography. The new society is called the "Franklin" and its ninety enthusiastic members in unanimously electing Mr. Kendall to the highest office in the society paid tribute to his merit both as a student and as a presiding officer.



ALBERT W. KENDALL.

Miss Margaret Ramsay, also of the senior class in stenography, was elected vice president. A member of the senior class in bookkeeping, Ryon Boswell, is the secretary of the new society. On the programme committee are Misses Ida Fisher, Catherine Riehlman, Katherine Popper, and Mr. Charles Hokenson.

A constitution, declaring the purpose of the society to be the improvement of its members in public speaking and in the consideration of questions of commercial importance, was adopted. From time to time invitations will be extended to representative business men of Louisville to address the society on subjects of vital importance to the commercial world which the members of the "Franklin" are preparing to enter. The meetings of the society will be held after the close of the school work each Friday.

LOOKED FOR MILK THIEF AND FOUND A DOG.

William Lewis Became a Detective and Met With An Unexpected Adventure.

William Lewis, whose home is at Fifteenth and Oak streets, fought with a bull dog yesterday morning and his physician will probably pay him daily visits for the next week. Lewis' eagerness to catch a milk thief led him to attack the beast, milk having disappeared daily from Lewis' front doorstep the past week. Every night before he went to bed a small bucket was placed on the step. The dairyman filled it the next morning. When sought, the bucket was all that was found.

Yesterday Lewis decided to catch the thief. At 6 o'clock he stationed himself at the window. He waited for almost an hour, then he saw the dog leap over the front fence. Without a moment's hesitation he went to the milk bucket. At the same time Lewis, armed with a heavy cane, ran from the house. The dog leaped forward, growled and fastened his teeth in the man's right leg. Lewis used the cane with all his might, but the dog paid no attention to it.

Then Lewis cried for help. His wife heard him and ran to his aid. When a boy, Lewis heard that it took boiling water to loosen the hold of a bull dog.

"Get some boiling water!" he shouted to his wife. She obeyed and a minute later it was trickling down the dog's back. He stood it for a moment only, then his grip became lax, and he ran away, his tail between his legs.

Lewis was not seriously injured. His leg was ably lacerated, however, and a physician was called in.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a true friend to all suffering with coughs or colds. This reliable remedy never disappoints. It will cure a cold in one day and costs but 25c.

SUNDAY AT THE LOCAL CHURCHES

EVIL OF PRESUMPTUOUS SIN.

THE Rev. Dr. J. M. Moffatt, of Chester, S. C., preached at the Associate Reform Presbyterian church yesterday morning, taking as his text "Keep back thy servant, also, from presumptuous sins."

He said in part: "All sins, mentioned in the Bible are not of the same kind, but every sin deserves God's wrath, although some outshade others or are of deeper crimson. Presumptuous sins are of the worst.

"In olden times, the Rabbis used to divide sins into two classes; first, the class of sins of ignorance; second, the class of sins of presumption. An old Bible theologian has divided them into three classes: First, sins of ignorance, second, sins of infirmity or weakness; third, sins of presumption; all of these depend upon the mind, intellect and will.

"These three classes may be compared to three principal characters in the Bible; first, in the case of Paul, or Saul, who persecuted Christ before he was converted. His sin was one of ignorance. Second, the case of Peter, who knew Christ, but, seeing His suffering and fearing to be in the same position, denied Him. This was a sin of weakness or infirmity. Third, in the case of David, who, by deception, took the life of Uriah that he might have the beautiful Bathsheeba as his wife. This is a sin of presumption."

The speaker asked what was meant by the sin of presumption and said that it meant those sins committed against light and knowledge, against conscience and those committed intentionally. He said that a presumptuous sin was one always committed with deliberation. The sin of Ananias and Sapphira was a presumptuous sin and one that was deliberately performed. Dr. Moffatt declared that the preventive of all sin, and especially of the sin of presumption is prayer.

DR. VAN BUREN TELLS OF WORK IN PORTO RICO.

REV. J. H. VAN BUREN, formerly of Lynn, Mass., now of San Juan, Porto Rico, spoke at Christ Church Cathedral yesterday morning of his life and work in the island.

In beginning his sermon he said that when a rector he had observed that congregations were not interested in missionary sermons. The reasons for this were threefold. First, the missionaries preached too long; second, they never liked to talk of themselves; thirdly, they were afraid to ask for money.

In glowing words he pleaded for the support of an American church for Americans in Porto Rico. "If the church is needed here," said the speaker, "how much more in a country where moral standards are low and crime common? The American church at present pays a monthly contribution of $50."

Dr. Van Buren sketched the good work done by the Woman's Aid Society, an interdenominational organization, formed after the hurricane of 1899. These ladies provide materials and orders for the work of the native women, such as drawnwork and embroidery. The speaker assured the congregation of its beauty, but confessed his inability to describe it.

He next told of the children of the island and gave a vivid account of a Washington's birthday celebration in one of the public schools that he attended last February. Porto Rico, he said, was about the size of Connecticut, containing 3,600 square miles, with a population of 953,000.

In closing, Dr. Van Buren said: "In the church at Porto Rico, back of the altar, hangs the stars and stripes. As citizens, we must make the stars and stripes worthy to hang behind the cross. As Christians, we must make the church worthy to have the glorious flag hang upon its altar."

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

—The Rev. J. B. Seay has moved to Cloverport.

—Evangelist Quarles is holding a revival in Beargrass Baptist church.

—Next Sunday will be "Old Folks' Day" in Portland Methodist church.

—There will be daily services in Christ Church Cathedral at 9:30 a. m.

—The Rev. Dr. J. S. Lyons will spend this winter in Edinburgh, Scotland.

—Owensboro (Cumberland) Presbytery will meet at Mt. Pleasant October 15.

—The Episcopal Triennial Convention delegates will return home next week.

—The Methodist ladies will sew this week for the Orphans' Home children.

—The Associate Reformed Presbyterian revival will close Wednesday evening.

—There were four additions to Broadway Baptist church yesterday morning.

—The Cumberland Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky will meet at Auburn October 22.

—West Broadway Methodist church will have a business meeting Wednesday evening.

—Southern Presbyterian Church collections during October are for foreign missions.

—To-day is the Jewish Feast of the New Moon, it being the beginning of the month Hesran.

—The Rev. S. B. Jones preached his farewell sermon last evening in Quinn chapel.

—Christ Episcopal church took a large collection for the orphanage yesterday morning.

—The Southern Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky will meet at Hopkinsville October 15.

—Only one in every ten of the Christian churches gave to church extension last year.

—The Rev. J. M. Weaver had baptismal services in Chestnut-street Baptist church last evening.

—Marcus Lindsey Memorial Methodist church had an attractive service for old people yesterday.

—Bishop Hamilton may occupy the pulpit at Trinity Methodist church on Sunday, November 3.

—The Christian church Orphans' Home will be represented at Minneapolis by the Rev. G. G. Bersot.

—Grace Episcopal church will have daily services this week. Holy communion is celebrated at 7 a. m.

—The Louisville conference of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society gained last quarter 284 members.

—Rev. Dr. W. H. Marquess attended the Synod of Missouri in the interest of the Theological Seminary.

—The Rev. Dr. R. C. Dargan preached an impressive sermon at Third-avenue Baptist church last evening.

—The new Broadway Methodist church held its first service at Twenty-fourth and Broadway last evening.

—Evangelical Immanuel church ladies will have their monthly social at 1155 Rufer avenue Thursday evening.

—Hope Rescue Mission has been equipped with attractive lodging rooms, and has established a free dispensary.

—Louisville Presbytery (Cumberland) will meet at Gilead church, near Mt. Sterling, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

—Prof. D. W. Batson has become sole editor of the Central Methodist, the Revs. Drs. Lewis and Lloyd having retired.

—Miss Edna Wilson was elected president of the Young Women's Missionary Society at McFerran Memorial church.

—Evangelist Wigginton will hold a protracted meeting in the Cumberland Presbyterian church beginning November 10.

—The Rev. R. B. Neal was welcomed at Campbell-street Christian church last evening. He was pastor there many years ago.

—The St. John's Evangelical church ladies made $58 at their recent coffee social. Another social will be given October 31.

—St. Paul's Evangelical church ladies will give a coffee social Tuesday evening in their school hall at Preston and Green streets.

—There was a large attendance at the celebration of the Lord's Supper yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian church.

—The Rev. W. F. Sheridan, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, addressed the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon.

—Bishop Maes, of Kentucky, and the other delegates from this State will return home from the Eucharistic Congress this week.

—The Rev. U. G. Foote delivered the first of his series of sermons to young men last evening in Chestnut-street Methodist church.

—The Rev. Harry G. Henderson has removed to St. Louis, Mo., to become pastor of the First Methodist church at a salary of $2,500.

—Prof. Francis R. Beattie has an instructive article on the "Meeting of Assemblies" in the October Presbyterian and Reformed Review.

—On Friday night the Epworth League of Trinity Methodist church will give a literary and musical entertainment to its members and friends.

—Bishop H. C. Morrison was warmly welcomed at Walnut-street Methodist church yesterday, and he delivered a discourse of great interest.

—The Press Committee of the Catholic Orphans' bazar will publish a souvenir memorial of St. Vincent's Orphanage. There will be 5,000 copies.

—Evangelist B. F. Clay, formerly of Kentucky, will deliver the address on "The Coming Empire" at the Christian National Convention October 16.

—St. John's Evangelical church Young People's Circle, which raised $2,200 to pay off the church debt, will have a memorial window put in position in November.

—The Rev. Dr. A. J. Holt, at one time pastor of Portland-avenue Baptist church, has become joint owner and editor of the Baptist and Reflector at Nashville, Tenn.

—Mesdames Gable, Merke, Waltz and Zapp, with Misses Kipple and Krugel, will go to-day as delegates to the Synodical Missionary Convention at Howland's, Ind.

—To-night at 8 o'clock, in the Sunday-school room, Dr. Van Buren, of San Juan, Porto Rico, will give a lecture on his field and work, illustrated by stereopticon.

—There will be an important meeting of the Women's Endowment Association at 3 p. m., Tuesday, in Christ Episcopal church. Mr. H. N. Beard will deliver an address.

—President B. A. Jenkins, of Kentucky University, will speak on "The Disciples and the American Spirit" at the American Christian Missionary Convention in Minneapolis October 16.

—The Rev. Dr. M. B. Chapman, a former pastor of Walnut-street Methodist church, after undergoing a surgical operation at Kansas City, Mo., has been sent by his physicians to New Mexico.

—All the various Methodist churches in Australia united. Then all the Presbyterians formed a union, the Episcopalians did likewise and now it is proposed to unite all the churches of every kind.

—Trinity Methodist church will tender the new pastor, the Rev. Wilbur F. Sheridan, and his family a reception, which will be in charge of the ladies, on Tuesday evening, October 22, from 8 to 11.

—This evening, in the Temple Adas Israel, Rabbi H. G. Enelow will organize a class for literary and historical study of the Bible. All members of the Temple congregation are invited to join the class.

—The Chestnut-street Methodist church will give a reception to the pastor, the Rev. U. G. Foote, and wife, and also the new members Mr. Foote has received into the church, Tuesday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, in the Sunday-school room of the church.

—At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the Woman's Endowment Association of Christ Church Cathedral will meet after a recess of five months. Mr. H. N. Beard, who represents the Church Endowment Society, will deliver an address at 4 o'clock.

—The pastor of Chestnut-street Methodist church, the Rev. U. G. Foote, preached yesterday morning on the "New Birth." The sermon made a profound impression. Many wept and at the conclusion nearly the whole congregation came forward and gave the pastor their hands.

—The Episcopal Orphanage of the Good Shepherd, from sickness of the children, repairs to building and other matters, is in debt about $1,000. The collection in the churches yesterday was to aid in the payment of this amount. At the same time annual subscriptions for carrying on the work were made.

—In the absence of the pastor, the Rev. S. M. Bernard, who is holding a revival meeting in Indiana, Prof. W. H. Bartholomew went to Parkland and preached yesterday a sermon of much interest. Prof. Bartholomew preaches almost as often as many a pastor. He has three regular appointments, but he donates his services, declining any salary.

—Next Sunday morning in Trinity Methodist church an "Old Folks' Service" will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Wilbur F. Sheridan, under the auspices of the Epworth League. This meeting is especially for the aged members and friends of the congregation, and all who are unable to come will be provided with carriages if the Epworth League is notified.

—The Rev. Joseph S. Felix is delivering a series of special sermons to young men at the East Baptist church. His subjects, announced yesterday, are as follows: Sunday morning, October 20, "The Sins of the Mouth—I am purposed that my mouth shall not transgress;" Sunday night, October 20, "The Unpardonable Sin;" Sunday night, October 27, "Why More Women Than Men Are in the Church;" Sunday night, November 4, "Are There Many Hypocrites in the Church?"

—One of the pleasantest events of the fall in Methodist circles is the reception given by class 23, of the Broadway Methodist church, of which Mr. E. E. Mitchell is the teacher. Every autumn he entertains for his class of young men. Last Friday evening class 23 invited the students from the various medical colleges, for whom an interesting programme, both musical and literary, was prepared. Mr. Edgar Hill sang, Miss Nannie Lee Frayser recited. At the close of the programme refreshments were served.

New Pastor Is Installed.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Knox Presbyterian church, the only colored Presbyterian church in Louisville, the new pastor, the Rev. C. P. Allen, was installed. The Rev. G. V. Dickey, moderator of Louisville presbytery, presided; the Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge preached the sermon of the occasion; the Rev. Dr. J. Kinsey Smith delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. J. R. Collier made the charge to the people. There was a good attendance, and much interest was manifested.

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NEAR COMPLETION.

SUBURBAN LINE MAY BE RUNNING BY NOVEMBER 15.

One Connection To Be Finished At Crescent Hill—Through Road To Anchorage.

When the work of connecting the track of the Louisville, Anchorage and Pewee Valley electric railway with that of the Louisville Street Railway Company at Crescent Hill is completed the long-delayed life of the suburban line will begin.

It is thought that about four weeks will be required for this work, and the company expects to have its passenger and freight cars speeding merrily along between Anchorage and Louisville not later than November 15.

The track is now laid between Louisville and Pewee Valley, but that portion of it between Anchorage and Pewee Valley is still unballasted. The ballasting of this section will require about six weeks, but the work will not interfere with the operation of the rest of the road.

All the cars have been stored away at the car barns near Bashaw's for the past two months. The power-house, barns and office are finished. A full telephone system has been established, and when the connection at Crescent Hill is made all will be in readiness for the first tap of the motorman's gong.

So many changes in the date of opening have been made that many have become skeptical, but there now seems no reason which can make possible a delay beyond the middle of November.

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Lodges contemplating change of place of meeting are invited to inquire at Music Hall for open dates for lodge meetings.

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SAPOLIO

Surely it is good enough for you to Write and find out!

A man never knows how much he needs in this vale of tears until he starts out to read the advertisements in his daily newspapers. The old adage that "Man wants but little here below" may be a good enough theme for the poet to sing about, but as a working maxim for the business advertiser it would make a dismal failure. A man wants a great many things he knows nothing about, and it's the business of the advertiser to bring such things to his notice. The trouble is that so many things are brought to his notice that he gets muddled. If he were to believe all he read he would find out that his present existence and his future happiness hinged on his immediately purchasing several hundreds of assorted articles, from medicinal curatives to mechanical appliances.

Whether you buy or not at least Investigate a good offer.

The sensible man notes all these things, and remembers the ones that strike him as being worth investigating. He doesn't buy right off as a rule; things are so different on paper and in the substance. Perhaps he's paid for his experience, too. He's not buying pigs in pokes, he says. But he's not above investigating a really good offer—such an offer, for instance as "The New Chambers' Encyclopedia" at about half-price. He argues this way: Here's a great book published jointly by J. B. Lippincott Co. and W. R. Chambers, Limited, the two best respected publishing houses in the United States and Great Britain, and offered at a special club price. That's worth looking into. I'll just find out more about that offer, and if what I find out satisfies me, I may buy it.

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